

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF  
**Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs**

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VOL. II

NEW YORK, MAY 3, 1916

No. 34

## PRICES DECLINE ON A NUMBER OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

## DYESTUFF INDUSTRY IN THE U. S. SHOWS REMARKABLE GROWTH

## BUSINESS IS QUIET IN LONDON CABLE DISPATCHES SAY

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs will be found  
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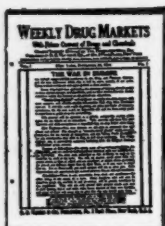
ACID, PHOSPHORIC  
 ACID, PYROGALLIC  
 ALDES, CAPE  
 AMMONIUM BROMIDE  
 BAY RUM, PORTO RICO  
 CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE  
 CARBON BISULPHIDE  
 CLOVER TOPS  
 COUMARIN  
 FOENUGREEK SEED  
 OIL OF CAMPHOR, JAPANESE  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE  
 QUASSIA CHIPS  
 SALOL, SECOND HANDS  
 SENNA, TINNEVELLY, LEAVES, PODS  
 SENNA, TINNEVELLY, LEAVES, PODS  
 SILVER NITRATE  
 STORAX  
 VANILLA BEANS, MEXICAN  
 WAX, JAPAN

#### DECLINED

ACID, CARBOLIC  
 ACID, CITRIC, SECOND HANDS  
 ACETANILID  
 ANTIMONY, NEEDLE  
 CREOSOTE, BEECHWOOD  
 BROMINE, SECOND HANDS  
 CANTHARIDES, CHINESE  
 CREAM OF TARTAR, CRYSTALS, SECOND  
 HANDS  
 CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, HUNGARIAN  
 MENTHOL  
 OIL OF WINTERGREEN, SYNTHETIC  
 OIL OF PEACH KERNELS  
 POTASSIUM BICHROMATE  
 QUICKSILVER, FLASKS  
 QUININE, SECOND HANDS  
 SODIUM BROMIDE  
 SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE  
 SODIUM SULPHATE

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# Price List of the Era Publications



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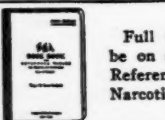
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# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

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HEAVY CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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NEW YORK, MAY 3, 1916

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## TARTARIC ACID PROSPECTS

Since the beginning of the year there has been noted a gradual increase in the price of tartaric acid, and at the present, consumers and dealers are buying their supplies from jobbers and second hands, the makers finding it necessary to restrict their sales to regular customers in accordance with former purchases. The reasons for these conditions are to be found in a combination of circumstances, due in great part to the continuation of the war in Europe.

As is well known, the raw materials for the manufacture of tartaric acid consist of the acid potas-

sium tartrate and the normal calcium tartrate which are present in wine lees, and in grape skins. The manufacture of the acid has been principally carried on in England, the United States and Germany, the wine-producing countries for many years regarding the complete purification of the acid as it is employed in medicine and the arts as a secondary industry only. Germany, of course, has exported no quantity of tartaric acid to other countries for some time, but this fact has little bearing upon present conditions, except that other manufacturers have been called upon to supply the needs of foreign countries formerly furnished by Germany. There is a close connection between the wine industry and the production of wine lees or argols. The scarcity of labor, the increased cost of production, and taxation, have all tended to increase the cost of European wines; in concord with these conditions there has been an increase in the cost of argols in the primary markets, and these increases, plus higher freight rates and scarcity of shipping facilities, go a long way toward accounting for the higher prices of the purified acid.

With the increasing demands for tartaric acid, and the attempt on the part of domestic makers to supply some of the needs of the outside world formerly supplied by foreign manufacturers, and an apparent shortage of the crude material in the countries of production, the prospect is not very encouraging for the immediate future. Manufacturers, so far as possible, are endeavoring to conserve the present supply, and as we see it, the tartar products are sure to hold an important position in the drug markets of the world for some time to come. The United States is as yet dependent on foreign countries for many of the chemical products and raw materials needed in modern life.

## THE COD LIVER OIL SITUATION

Conclusions as a rule are based upon data evolved from certain observed facts but when one attempts to apply this process of reasoning to the present cod liver oil situation, he will find many apparent discordant reports to reconcile. First, he is told that the catch of Norwegian cod this season up to the present has shown a comparatively prolific yield, while in London, one of the principal markets of the world for this commodity, fabulous prices are being talked about, the sums named being anywhere from 600 to 700s a barrel. In this market quotations are somewhat lower, a few lots being recently offered at \$135, although importers are quite generally holding out for \$150 per barrel.

It is believed, however, that the situation may not be as complicated as it would at first seem. According to trustworthy information, Germany and Russia are actively competing for supplies in the country of production, not, it is said, so much for medicinal purposes as for extracting glycerin therefrom, and that already German steamers are in the Norwegian producing centers for their cargoes of oil. In this respect, the countries named have a decided advantage, on account of transportation facilities and their nearness to the industry. In



London, the English buyer has to take into calculation the fact that the present exchange rate is low and decidedly in favor of Norway, being only about 82 per cent. against 100 per cent. in normal times. These facts, coupled with an unprecedented demand in all markets of the world, have served to inject an element of uncertainty in the market both as to supplies and prices, and as a result, there is some speculation, or what is more confusing, an absence of quotations based upon the factors of supply and demand. Since the beginning of the year prices in this market have been steadily climbing, and with present conditions outlined as they have been, it is not believed that they are likely to recede. The correspondingly high price for the Newfoundland oil seems to confirm this belief, for this product continues to be quoted at about \$125 per barrel.

#### QUININE PRICES STABLE

It is worthy of note that the Amsterdam quinine factory has just recently declared a dividend of 50 per cent for 1915 as compared with 14 per cent in 1914. These increased profits are due, of course, to the prodigious war demand of the past year and the consequent high prices. Holland is taking care of practically all of the demands of Europe, including Germany, it is said by quinine makers in this country. On that account fewer export orders are coming to America and prices are remaining stable. It is probable that the speculative fever in quinine is past, because American manufacturers are taking good care of the legitimate demand on the basis of 75 cents an ounce, and there is no incentive for speculation in the absence of any pronounced buying for export. American manufacturers seem to fear no serious shortage of cinchona bark, having plenty on hand for immediate requirements, and they expect further shipments before present supplies are exhausted. These circumstances strongly confirm the opinion, which is held by manufacturers, that prices of quinine will go no higher in the near future, and neither will they decline, probably not before the end of the war.

#### ENDORSEMENT OF RAINEY BILL

The special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States after having analyzed the measure, has endorsed the bill to create a tariff commission which was revised and reintroduced by Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives. This action means that in the opinion of the committee the bill accords with the principles for which the membership of the National Chamber declared in a referendum which was carried by an overwhelming vote. Accordingly the committee is now asking the members of the organization to support the Rainey bill, and to do what they can towards its enactment at this session of Congress.

The bill provides for a tariff commission of six members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but not more than three of these members shall be of the same political party.

The members would serve for a normal term of twelve years and receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum each. The President would designate the chairman and vice-chairman. For the expenses of the commission there would be an appropriation of \$300,000 each year. The principal office of the commission would be in Washington, but it might through its members or agents conduct its inquiries throughout the United States and in foreign countries.

The commission would be charged with the investigation of the administration and fiscal effects of customs laws in this country, the relation between rates of duty on raw material and finished or partly finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties, including compound specific and ad valorem duties, the classification of tariff schedules, and in general to investigate the operation and effect of tariff laws including their relation to Federal revenues. It would submit reports to Congress from time to time.

#### MISSOURI HAS GREATEST LEAD MINE AND IS BIGGEST PRODUCER OF ZINC

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 2—Missouri has a great variety of mineral deposits and is one of the chief mining States of the Union, according to State Geologist H. A. Buehler. The following facts show the range in mineral wealth, the output of which is valued at more than \$55,000,000 annually.

Cobalt occurs near Fredericktown. Red granite is quarried in Iron and St. Francois counties. Tungsten is found at the Einstein silver mine in Madison county. Tripoli is extensively quarried in western Newton county. Pyrite, used in making sulphuric acid, is produced in Franklin county.

Copper has been mined in Madison, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Shannon and Crawford counties. Nickel has been recovered from the lead, copper, cobalt, nickel ores of Madison county. Very pure sand, used in the manufacture of plate glass, is produced at Pacific and Crystal City. Oil and gas in small quantity have been encountered at shallow depths near Kansas City. Mineral waters occur in many natural springs and deep wells scattered over the State.

Missouri produces 50 per cent. of the barite mined in the United States; Washington county is the largest producer. Silver is recovered from the lead ores of southeast Missouri. They carry about one ounce per ton of concentrates. Gray marble of the finest quality is produced and shipped to all parts of the United States from the quarries at Phenix and Carthage.

Red iron ores are found in the central Ozark region. Brown iron ores occur in most of the counties in the southeastern part of the Ozark region. Portland cement is manufactured near Kansas City, Hannibal, St. Louis and Cape Girardeau. Over 4,750,000 barrels are produced annually.

Missouri is one of the chief lime producing States. Large plants are located at St. Louis, Springfield, Pierce City, Ash Grove, Ste. Genevieve and Louisiana.

The greatest lead mines in the world are located in St. Francois county. Missouri produces more lead than any foreign country or any other State in the Union. Coal is mined in thirty counties extending from the Iowa to the Kansas State line. The beds vary from eighteen to sixty inches thick, and the total output per year is about 4,000,000 tons, valued at \$7,000,000.

The biggest zinc producing region of the world centres at Joplin, Jasper county. The ores are noted for their purity. There are about 700 zinc mines in this State, which produce ores valued at \$18,000,000. St. Louis is the largest fire clay centre of the United States. Flint fire clays occur through the Ozark region and kaolin is found in southeast Missouri, of suitable quality for chinaware.



## Receipts of Sennas Drop and Prices Have Advanced

Cumulative effects of meager crops, curtailed harvest, impeded overland travel to distributing centers, absence of freight vessels, higher freight rates, higher primary prices, and increased war risk insurance, are held responsible for the recent addition of ten and twenty cents to the cost of a pound of the different kinds and grades of sennas. Since the first of the year until the latter part of March, the changes in prices that occurred were relatively small, amounting in all to about five cents a pound; and then in one leap Alexandria whole leaf hurdled a barrier of twenty cents and landed at 75 cents a pound, the half leaf followed with a jump from 45 cents a pound to 55 cents, and siftings went from 26 cents a pound to 40 cents and 45 cents. The advance in Tinnevely senna was not so great, though the usual wide range in prices was narrowed, and the quotations of 17 cents to 32 cents of two weeks ago were changed to 30 cents and 40 cents a pound.

A large importer of botanical drugs thus summarizes the situation: "Advices from our foreign connections would indicate that the internal disturbances in Egypt, relative to war conditions, have seriously interfered with the collection and movement of senna to coast points, where it is garbled and packed and then sent to consuming countries. Senna is most prolific in the remote interior of Egypt and is conveyed to large coast and river towns by camel. The Government has requisitioned large numbers of camels for use in transporting war supplies and in other government work which has seriously retarded the shipment of senna.

"The crop is reported small, and the harvest has also been interfered with to some extent, but the inability to bring out the senna is the greatest factor in the reduction of the amount of supplies available at this time. The fall crop is gathered in November and December and forwarded in January and February and abundant supplies should be on hand at this time. Instead, we have only about one-third as much as usual. The lack of ocean tonnage, too, helps to keep our market bare of supplies. We have had senna at the piers in Alexandria for months awaiting shipment. In connection with this comes the question of rates. In normal times the freight equals about one-half cent a pound, while the rate we are now paying has increased the cost of senna three and four cents a pound, and a still further increase is had in the six and eight per cent war risk insurance. Yet another aggravating feature that entails a lot of time and trouble is the guarantee required by England that the senna nor any of its products shall reach an enemy country, but shall be for home consumption only. A statement to that effect must be sworn to before a notary public, acknowledged by the county clerk and certified to by the British Consul. This applies to both the Alexandria and the Tinnevely sennas."

### THE VEGETABLE DYES OF INDIA

Since the outbreak of the war in Europe investigations have been carried on in India jointly by the Departments of Industries in Mysore and Madras with a view to determining to what extent the present shortage of synthetic dyes could be made good by reverting to the natural dyestuffs of vegetable origin that were formerly employed. The work has been carried out mainly in the laboratories of the Applied Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, and with Prof. Sudborough have been associated Dr. H. E. Watson and Dr. F. Marsden, the tinctorial expert of the Government of Madras.

Dr. Marsden's report has recently been submitted to his Government and is reproduced in the Indian Trade Journal for March 3. The materials dealt with in the investigation included chay root, nuna, ventilago bark, *Rubia cordifolia*, red sanders wood, sappan wood, cutch, *divi-divi* and other tannin materials, annatto, *kapila*, lac, and *Wrightia tinctoria* leaves. The paragraph of the report relating to annatto is of special interest when read in connection with the article on Porto Rican annatto pub-

lished in "Commerce Reports" on April 19, 1916. Concerning annatto, Dr. Marsden says:

"The dye obtained from jabara seeds was tested upon bleached mercerized cotton, upon which it gives a pleasing rich orange shade. The method of dyeing is simple, consisting in working the yarn in a warm alkaline bath made by extracting the dye from the dried seeds with water and then adding a little carbonate of soda or potash. The dyeing is finished by giving a weak bath of acid and rinsing.

"It is generally assumed that the shades given by annatto are not fast, but I find that the fastness properties are equal to those of many of the bright aniline dyes which have been so largely used here, and there is no reason why, if the shade is liked, the material should not find a more extended use upon silk and cotton materials, in which brightness of color is a consideration."

## Quicksilver is Down to \$1.15 And Future is Uncertain

Quicksilver, after two months, of declines from the record price of \$300 in which the loss has been as much as \$25 and \$30 on a flask, in a single day, is now quoted at \$115 per flask of 75 pounds, and the future uncertain. There is a diversity of opinion, from the consumer on the one side and the miner on the other, as to the ultimate outcome of this declining movement.

Manufacturers of mercurials claim that the demand for quicksilver or any of its preparations for all other purposes, is small compared to its use in the manufacture of ammunition. One of the greatest outlets for mercury in times of peace, besides its use as a medicine, is through the use of corrosive sublimate in the kyanizing of wood.

Impregnating the wood with corrosive sublimate renders it impervious to the action of insects and prevents decay. A representative of a large concern making mercurials said that its use for this purpose had been greatly curtailed on account of the high price of quicksilver, that it had been discontinued almost entirely during the existence of the excessive prices, and had only come into moderate use again since the decline. He thought that the release of quicksilver by England for use in the manufacture of explosives in this country would probably continue as long as domestic manufacturers were making ammunition for the Allies. The removal of such large consumers from the market, he said, would confine sale of the metal to former medicinal and technical users whose consumption was insufficient to warrant any such prices as are now being asked. He added further that if a substitute for the kyanizing process were found, which is possible as experiments are being conducted, the loss of this outlet would be particularly disastrous to the mining interests.

Mining interests hold to the belief that the demoralized condition of the market is attributable to the action of speculators who were frightened by the arrival of a small lot of quicksilver from foreign sources, into liquidating. A representative of a large mining company said that the movement thus started gained momentum as another lot of quicksilver was released; holders became imbued with the idea that England had raised the embargo on quicksilver, and the result was that the market was overwhelmed with an avalanche of selling orders.

"But," he advised, "this condition cannot last long, as the amount of quicksilver held by speculators is limited. We have fairly accurate information of the amount of quicksilver available, and are convinced that when stocks held by outsiders are disposed of, and the time is near, values will again seek their proper levels."

The actions of the producers would indicate similar views. One concern has, momentarily, withdrawn its product from the market with the laconic explanation offered by the local representative that "We have nothing to offer." It is intimated that other owners have taken a like stand, or have confined their activities to the selling of very small lots, reserving the larger portion of the production in expectation of better prices in the near future.

## Census Report Shows Gain in Making of Dyestuffs

Returns Received from 133 Manufacturing Institutions for 1915 as Compared with 124 for 1909—  
Products Valued at \$21,341,122:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1916—A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures for the dyestuff and extract industry has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a statement of the quantities and values of the various products manufactured, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. The figures are preliminary and are subject to such change and correction as may be necessary from a further examination of the original reports.

### ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

Returns were received from 133 establishments engaged in the industry in 1914, with products valued at \$21,341,122, including dyestuffs valued at \$7,118,528, tanning materials valued at \$7,840,057, mordants, assistants, and sizes valued at \$5,044,225, and other products to the value of \$1,338,312. At the 1909 census returns were received from 124 establishments, with products valued at \$16,788,676, including dyestuffs valued at \$4,819,247, tanning materials valued at \$7,120,307, mordants, assistants, and sizes valued at \$3,276,801, and other products to the value of \$1,572,321.

The number of establishments reporting in 1914 was greater by 9 than the number in 1909, and during the same period the total value of products increased by \$4,552,446, or 27.1 per cent. The increase in value of dyestuffs produced was \$2,299,281, or 47.7 per cent; of tanning materials, \$719,750, or 10.1 per cent; of mordants, assistants, and sizes, \$1,767,424, or 53.9 per cent.

Of the total number of establishments reporting for 1914, 22 were engaged primarily in other industries and manufactured as by-products dyestuffs and extracts—chiefly assistants and tanning extracts—valued at \$764,353. At the census of 1909, 17 such establishments reported similar by-products—chiefly assistants and dyestuffs—of the value of \$834,102.

It is to be noted that these statistics do not embrace the production of dyeing or tanning materials, mordants, assistants etc., which were consumed in the establishment where produced, but refer only to the output of establishments manufacturing these products for sale, and of plants operated separately and apart from tanneries or dyehouses, although under the same ownership.

The dyestuffs as reported for 1914 include natural dyestuffs valued at \$1,865,835 and artificial dyestuffs of the value of \$5,246,655, the latter comprising 12,169,635 pounds of synthetic or coal-tar dyes valued at \$4,652,947 and 4,991,336 pounds of mineral dyes valued at \$599,746. Comparable therewith is an aggregate production in 1909 of 12,267,399 pounds of artificial dyestuffs valued at \$3,462,436. The increase for the five-year period, therefore, was 39.6 per cent in quantity and 51.5 per cent in value.

### COAL-TAR DYES.

The statistics for coal-tar dyes include the products of establishments using intermediates and part-manufactured materials as well as those that start from the basic coal-tar crudes. The industry included 25 establishments in 1914 which manufactured artificial dyestuffs of mineral or chemical origin, and of these, 16 reported the manufacture of synthetic or coal-tar dyes and 11 the production of mineral colors or dyes.

In connection with the foregoing statement concerning the output of coal-tar dyes in the United States, it should be said that but little over one-half of the amount reported by various firms consisted of wares actually made in this country from crude or semimanufactured materials, the remainder comprising essentially products obtained by the mixing or blending of artificial colors of foreign origin.

### NATURAL DYESTUFFS PRODUCED.

The natural dyestuffs produced in 1914 include 28,989,962 pounds of logwood extract, valued at \$1,311,966; 4,509,943

pounds of fustic extract, valued at \$222,804; 3,844,882 pounds of quercitron extract, valued at \$112,945; extracts of other dyewoods and vegetable material—cutch, brazilwood, gambier, indigo, etc.—valued at 120,826; and ground or chipped dyewoods, valued at \$97,294. The production of logwood extract shows an increase of 29.9 per cent in quantity and 32.3 per cent in value as compared with 1909.

### PRODUCTION OF TANNING EXTRACTS AND MATERIALS, AND MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

The establishments manufacturing tanning extracts and tanning materials in 1914 were 17 in number. There was reported a production of 312,802,050 pounds of chestnut extract, valued at \$3,867,943, and 8,030,738 pounds of oak extract, valued at \$176,534, the combined product showing an increase of 37.1 per cent in quantity and 12.2 per cent in value in comparison with 1909.

The group of mordants, assistants, and sizes produced in 1914 includes 760,100 pounds of tannic acid, valued at \$234,630; 11,681,884 pounds of turkey-red oil, valued at \$820,491; other mordants and assistants—iron liquor, red liquor, softeners, etc.—to the value of \$936,243; and sizes as follows: Rosin, 20,470,586 pounds, valued at \$364,977; gums, other than rosin, 3,756,182 pounds, valued at \$201,482; dextrins, 18,913,641 pounds valued at \$705,584; and other sizes to the value of \$1,783,818.

### LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Of the 111 establishments manufacturing dyestuffs and extracts as chief products in 1914, 23 were located in New York, 18 in New Jersey, 17 in Massachusetts, 13 in Virginia, 9 in Pennsylvania, 6 in Rhode Island, 6 in Tennessee, 4 in North Carolina, 4 in West Virginia, 2 in Georgia, 2 in Illinois, 2 in Wisconsin, and 1 each in Alabama, California, Connecticut, Indiana, and Michigan.

The comparative statistics for 1914 and 1909 are summarized in the following statement:

### Dyestuffs and Extracts—Comparative Statistics: 1914 and 1909.

	1914	1909	Per cent crease, of in- 1909- 1914 <sup>2</sup>
Number of establishments .....	111	107	3.7
Products			
Total value .....	\$20,576,769	\$15,954,574	29.0
Dyestuffs, value .....	\$7,112,490	\$4,598,130	54.7
Natural dyestuffs, value .....	\$1,865,835	\$1,135,694	64.3
Logwood:			
Pounds .....	28,989,962	22,317,248	29.9
Value .....	\$1,311,966	\$991,974	32.3
All other, value .....	\$553,869	\$143,720	285.4
Artificial dyestuffs, value .....	\$5,246,655	\$3,462,436	51.5
Synthetic or coal-tar dyes, including intermediates and products resulting from the blending of imported colors:			
Pounds .....	12,169,635		
Value .....	\$4,652,947		
Mineral colors or dyes, such as chrome yellow, orange, sian blue, ultramarine, etc.:		12,267,399	39.6
Pounds .....	4,991,336		
Value .....	\$599,746	\$3,462,436	51.5
Tanning materials, value .....	\$7,658,027	\$7,097,680	7.9
Chestnut and oak extract:			
Pounds .....	320,838,788	234,066,555	37.1
Value .....	\$4,044,477	\$3,603,629	12.2
Hemlock extract:			
Pounds .....	17,579,866	12,588,078	39.7
Value .....	\$312,317	\$280,487	11.3
Other tanning extracts and mate- rials, value .....	\$3,301,233	\$3,881,116	-14.9
Mordants, assistants, and sizes, value .....	\$4,467,940	\$2,696,316	65.7
All other products, value .....	\$1,338,312	\$1,562,448	....

<sup>1</sup>In addition, in 1914, 22 establishments engaged in the manufacture of products other than dyestuffs and extracts made dyestuffs and extracts of the value of \$764,353; and in 1909, 17 similar establishments made dyestuffs and extracts of the value of \$834,102.

<sup>2</sup>A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

### CAN MAIL LIQUIDS TO ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—The Postmaster General has announced the conclusion of an agreement between the postal departments of the United States and the Argentine Republic under which mailable liquids, and oils, pastes, salves and other articles easily liquefiable are admissible to the parcel post mails exchanged between the two countries, provided such articles are packed in accordance with the postal regulations governing their transportation.

## Dr. Norton's Comments on Growth of Dye Industry

Commercial Agent of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic  
Commerce Amplifies Statement of Bureau of Cen-  
sus Showing Expansion since the War

By DR. THOMAS H. NORTON

(Commercial Agent, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

The preliminary figures on the manufacture of dyestuff in 1914, as summarized by the Bureau of the Census reveal the extent to which this country depended upon foreign sources for the element of color, as far as it is contributed by materials of an organic nature. These constitute almost entirely the dyes used in the textile branches, as well as in the manufacture of paper and varnish, the dyeing of feathers and straw, etc.

During the calendar year 1914, the production of synthetic dyestuffs in the United States amounted to about 3,300 short tons, valued at about \$3,000,000. The importations of coal-tar dyestuffs from Europe for the fiscal year 1914, were 35,700, valued at \$9,102,000. The domestic production was, however, confined largely to the assembling into finished dyestuffs of semi-manufactured materials. The only genuinely American contribution consisted in about 900 tons of aniline made from benzol of domestic origin, the manufacture of which was started in 1910.

atives were employed.

Six factories were devoted to this branch and 400 operatives. The advent of the war involved an almost complete cessation in the shipment of the coal-tar "intermediates" employed in our dyestuffs plants as far as they were of German origin. Since March, 1915, no artificial dyestuffs have been received from Germany which formerly contributed 85 per cent of our foreign supply.

All American industries, dependent upon the use of artificial colors, and they are scores in number, were threatened by paralysis or discoloration.

Under these very untoward conditions American chemists and American capital have grappled with a serious problem and have sought to relieve temporary distress, while laying the foundations for a comprehensive, self-contained American coal-tar chemical industry which should free us from dependence upon trans-Atlantic sources.

During the past year and a half a large amount of constructive work has been done. It has meant the creation of the industry from the bottom up, the multiplication of sources of coal-tar "crudes," the organization of the manufacture of the many "intermediates," and the construction of new units for the production of finished colors.

The recovery of coal-tar "crudes" from the by-products of coke plants, has now been so perfected that the output is more than sufficient to cover the needs of a national color industry. Two years ago the annual output of these crudes was estimated as follows: benzol, 9,600 short tons; toluol, 3,200 tons; naphthaline, 1,500 tons; and phenol, 75 tons. Today the estimated annual output is: benzol, 90,000 tons; toluol, 22,440 tons; naphthaline, 12,500 tons; phenol, chiefly synthetic, 10,000 tons.

About thirty-three companies, many of which are, however, small, are now occupied with the manufacture of coal-tar intermediates. The leading product is aniline, of which the output for 1916 will exceed 15,000 tons. Over 3,000 tons of other intermediates are currently produced by the same companies. Large additional amounts are made in the works of the companies directly engaged in manufacturing colors, and making their own intermediates.

The number of these latter has grown from 6 in 1914, to 16 in 1916. Many of these 16 are small concerns engaged in experiment work and laying the foundation for future development. The current output represents an annual production of 15,000 tons of finished dyes. Of this amount about 3,000 tons is aniline used directly in dyeing aniline black upon fabrics, replacing temporarily an equivalent amount of sulphur black.

To a notable extent this sudden expansion in the American output of synthetic colors is due to the multiplication,

on a vast scale, of the facilities for the production of direct blacks and sulphur blacks, thus meeting the most pressing needs of the textile interests, and affecting the largest possible manufacture of coloring material at a minimum expenditure of time and effort. There has, however, been a regular production of other colors, especially of blues, and steps are being taken to rapidly increase the extent and variety of the output in this field.

American dye producers have not reached and cannot be expected to reach for probably some years the efficiency of the German manufacturers. The American consumer cannot at present expect to obtain from our manufacturers the variety of colors developed in the German industry, and perfection of quality will come after time has served to develop the industry of this country. The German industry is the result of years of research, technical training, and specialization.

### NATURAL DYESTUFFS.

Less spectacular, but still of marked interest, has been the evolution in the use of natural dyestuffs by American manufacturers. The Bureau of the Census reports a domestic output of such dyes in 1914 valued at \$1,866,000. The chief constituent was logwood extract, amounting to 14,500 short tons, and valued at \$1,312,000. This represents an increase for this dyestuff of 32 per cent over the production of 1909. Other natural dyestuffs (quercitron, fustic, catch, archil, etc.), increased in value from \$144,000 in 1914 to \$554,000 in 1915, 285 per cent.

It is evident that during the past few years there was a notably enlarged appreciation of the real value of natural dyestuffs on the part of American manufacturers. Colorists were gradually recognizing that the marvelous ease of application attendant upon the use of synthetic dyes in most instances had led to a neglect of natural colors, not justified by their unquestioned worth under suitable conditions. Processes were perfected which broadened the field of application and heightened the degree of fastness attainable upon the use of individual vegetable dyes.

Under the pinch of famine conditions, this trend has been swiftly accentuated. American extract works were fortunately in a position to enlarge their output rapidly, and were hampered only by difficulty in securing raw material from the West Indies and elsewhere as quickly as wanted.

As a result, it may be claimed that the natural dyes have materially aided in lessening the acuteness of the shortage in colors, and that they have been restored to a position which they should legitimately occupy in the well-balanced, systematic tinctorial methods. There has been an increased recognition of the technical value of indigenous quercitron and the utilization of the handsome yellow obtained from our osage orange in place of imported fustic, has become an accomplished fact.

### MINERAL DYES.

The production of such mineral colors as chrome yellow, orange and green; iron buff; Prussian blue; ultramarine, etc., amounted in 1914 to 3,500 short tons, valued at \$594,000. The increase in the value of the output during the quinquennial period was 52 per cent. There has been no very noteworthy increase since 1914 in the manufacture of these wares, except in the case of ultramarine for which there has been a considerable dependence upon European sources prior to the war.

### JOHN A. PATTEN'S DEATH ENDS "WINE OF CARDUI" SUIT

CHICAGO, ILL., May 2—John A. Patten, senior member of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, and plaintiff in a suit for libel against the American Medical Association for \$300,000, died very early on Wednesday morning, April 26, at West Side Hospital. In this way, the case in which he was the accuser, automatically has come to an unexpected end. It is a law of this State that in such an event as this an entirely new suit would have to be instituted, should the other plaintiff, Z. C. Patten, Jr., wish to have the case carried on to obtain a verdict. It is not known whether Z. C. Patten will decide to institute another suit.



## Tartaric Acid is Scarce; Makers' Supplies Limited

**American Manufacturers Able to Fill Contracts only and are not Accepting any New Business for Near-by Delivery**

There are no embargoes on argols, and imports for 1915 exceeded those of 1914 by over four million pounds, yet manufacturers of tartaric acid are striving their utmost to meet the requirements of their customers. Consumers of the acid, who, heretofore, have been buying their supplies from jobbers and outside sources, find it impossible to secure any from the makers, while makers feel compelled to restrict sales to regular customers in accordance with former purchases.

Prices on the acid have been advanced by the manufacturers from 50 cents a pound in January, last, to 65 cents, and second hands are asking 80 cents and over a pound. A higher value on argols in the producing countries also has an important bearing on the increased price of tartaric acid. The increase in the price of all European wines has had its effect on argols as partly shown by the values as given in the import statistics in the January issue of the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States. In January, 1914, the 3,004,585 pounds of argols imported were valued at \$315,868, as against a value of \$674,769 for 3,850,285 pounds in January of the current year. Thus, while the imports had increased a little over 25 per cent, values had increased over 100 per cent.

A manufacturer of tartaric acid gave the following in explanation of the apparent shortage in the supplies of that product:

"In 1914 the imports of argols were below normal and makers of tartaric acid were forced to work on their extra stock which left them without the usual surplus the following year. The extra imports in 1915 would have overcome this in part had it not been for the ever growing demands for the acid. But the impetus given to the consumption of tartaric acid by the natural and expected growth of business in this country, has been enormous, more than enough to absorb the increased imports. Another disturbing factor is the discontinuance of exports of tartaric acid to this country. The plants of manufacturers are working at capacity to take care of the increased demands of their regular trade, and find it impossible to meet the needs formerly supplied by foreign manufacturers. It has come to the point where domestic makers cannot supply any but their own customers and then in curtailed amounts only. In order to conserve the supply and to care for the needs, as far as possible, of all regular customers the allotment to each is in proportion to the amounts formerly required. No contracts are being made but the product is placed at the disposal of the consumer as soon as the conversion has been accomplished."

## Manufacturing Perfumers to Hear Ex-President Taft

Former President William Howard Taft as the chief speaker, and Austen Colgate of Colgate & Co., candidate for Governor of New Jersey, as toastmaster, will be the principal attractions at the banquet of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association to be held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, on May 11. This is the feature event of the twenty-second Annual Convention, which starts May 9. Theodore Todd, a member of the tariff investigating board appointed by Mr. Taft, will speak at the banquet, taking for his subject "The Tariff, the Political Plaything." Mr. Todd is especially familiar with the needs of the perfumery industry as he made a close study of the chemical and allied trade conditions during his tenure of office.

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association plans to make this banquet the most successful since banquets were first held. Three days of business will precede the banquet, and as

this convention is the most important in the association's history, large crowds are expected at all the sessions. Mayor Mitchell was to have attended some of the business meetings but he finds that he will be out of town at that time. It is likely that Theodore N. Rousseau, his secretary, will be his representative.

All the business sessions will be held at the Hotel Biltmore and in addition to the banquet to be held there on May 11, an after theatre supper will be held there on May 9, the first day of the convention.

## Japan Restricts Exports of Camphor; Shortage Here

**American Refiners Have Bought in this Market of Late—Transportation Facilities Affect Supply Also**

Advices received by cable from Japan within the past few days by importers of Japanese refined camphor confirm the restriction of exportation of crude camphor from Japan, as reported in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS last week. One firm received a cable stating that shipments of "BB" or first grade camphor had been cut down 50 per cent and all other grades 20 per cent, by order of the Japanese monopoly which controls the camphor supply.

American camphor refiners have been seriously affected, not only by this restriction in exports, but also by the fact that even the amounts they are permitted to receive are difficult to obtain because of the shortage of ships. American refiners are known to have placed orders recently for refined Japanese camphor in this market.

Thousands of tons of crude camphor are said to be lying on the docks in Japanese ports awaiting shipment to the United States. The fact that the tea shipping season has just opened is a factor in the situation, for the reason that tea takes a high freight rate and therefore is given preference over camphor. Moreover, crude camphor cannot be sent in the same ships with some other commodities owing to its strong odor, and must therefore await shipment on a vessel which can carry camphor to the exclusion of other products. Refined camphor, like tea, takes a high freight rate and is given preference over the crude. This accounts for the fact that recent receipts of the refined camphor have been relatively larger than of the crude.

Reports are denied that Japan is shipping large quantities of camphor to Russia, there to be used in the manufacture of explosives.

Mitsui & Company, who represent the Japanese monopoly in this country, say that the idea that extra large quantities of camphor are being used in the making of munitions is without a basis of fact. They say that the increased uses of celluloid goods and the unusually large exportation of celluloid from this country are responsible for the present shortage.

According to Mitsui & Company there is no truth in the report that the Japanese Government is restricting exports for the purpose of stimulating the refining industry in its own territory. Mitsui & Company say that the remarkable thing is not that we are getting so little camphor, but that we are getting so much.

Domestic refined camphor is up to 52 cents a pound in barrels because of the present shortage.

## HENRY T. CUTTER LEAVES BIG ESTATE

Henry T. Cutter, founder of the Riker-Hegeman drug stores left an estate valued at \$2,478,536, according to the inventory filed last week. The estate included bonds and mortgages to the amount of \$1,147,756; bonds, \$414,072; stocks, \$101,316; a promissory demand note of Mrs. Amelia Gertrude Cutter, wife of Mr. Cutter, to him, \$800,000; cash, \$34,75; jewelry \$14,857, and other assets \$500.

Frank Hemingway Inc., Manhattan; capital, \$75,000; manufacture and deal in chemicals, drugs, dyes, colors, paints, oils, etc.; J. F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, 36 Nassau street; S. B. Howard, Millbrook.

## Neutral Markets will be Sought by Belligerents

**Trade After the War Discussed by Our London Correspondent—German Competition is Expected to be Keen When Hostilities Cease.**

LONDON, April 17—Already twenty months have passed since the outbreak of the war suddenly opened the eyes of the commercial world, as by the shock of an earthquake, to the discovery of the fool's paradise in which for years many of our industries had gradually sunk to a state of self-complacent inactivity.

Before the war the acquisitive disposition of Germany was fairly well recognized but it was far from easy to distinguish by what secret methods her prodigious activity was directed. After the declaration of war everything became clear. Contracts were broken and enemy property was confiscated. The ground on which European trade stood had been undermined and the terminal wires were discovered to be in Hamburg or Berlin. The British, French, Russian and Italian Governments were lulled to sleep while their banks and stock exchanges were being grabbed. This undermining of the commercial position was mainly accomplished while this country was in the distracting toils of a tariff squabble—which lasting for years threatened to upset the existing order of things under Free Trade. Carlyle said that men were mostly fools and after the public confession of these rude awakenings and disclosures it would be difficult for those responsible to escape being included in that category.

The war still drags on its weary course and it is not to be wondered at that there should be found among us some inclined to despondency at our not being nearer to the final settlement but are there not now some signs that we shall not have long to wait for the final effort? While every other available means is being employed to this end without any diminution of effort the great economic campaign of the Allies is simultaneously being vigorously pushed forward to redress the grave lapses and mistakes of the past, and if wisely directed may prove not only an effective barrier against further enemy inroads but the dawn of a new era of prosperity for the minor nationalities which have suffered by the war and the basis for closer and more amicable relationships between the allied nations.

To find a workable modus which will permit of the self governing Dominions and their individual and totally dissimilar fiscal arrangements—uniting with the mother country and, at the same time, dovetailing into the varied systems of the other Allies, will necessitate exceptional wisdom and care. Judging from the eminent men selected to represent their national interests at the Paris Conference now about to meet there is every prospect of a successful result being obtained.

It is evident that the great neutral markets of the world will form the chief spheres of contention between the manufacturers and exporters of the Central Powers on the one hand and the Allies on the other. In these markets the question of preferential tariffs may not arise and although the Germans will have doubtless already lost heavily in goodwill it is of the greatest importance that continuity of trade in these quarters should be preserved during the war and every effort put forth to counteract the renewal of German competition which promises later on to be more active than ever, if the home markets should be partially or wholly closed to them.

### MOVE PLANT TO PASSAIC

PASSAIC, N. J., April 28.—The Takamine Laboratory, Incorporated, a Japanese firm manufacturing medicinal chemicals, has purchased through Charles F. H. Johnson of this city an old factory in Madeline avenue, Clifton, formerly occupied by the Alaska Novelty Company, together with four acres of ground adjoining the building. Houses will be erected on this ground for the employees of the company, whose present factory in West 173d street, New York, is inadequate.

A four story factory building at the northeast corner of Vernon and Nott avenue, Long Island City, has been sold to the Organic Salt and Acid Company.

## London Drug Market

LONDON, April 17—Our drug and chemical markets for the most part have been void of any particular interest this week with the exception of borax being proclaimed contraband to neutral countries, a further reported advance in Lofoden cod-liver oil and an additional firmness in tartaric and citric acids. Milk sugar and cream of tartar have been more inquired after and are the turn harder. Persian opium, ergot and tragacanth are easier and bromides and castor oil lower.

CINCHONA.—The bark shipments from Java to Europe during March amounted to 1,353,830 Dutch lbs against 524,000 Dutch lbs in March, 1915.

CITRIC ACID.—Firm at 3s 10d on spot.

TARTARIC ACID.—Firm at 1d pr lb advance at 3s 10d on spot, Marseilles quoting the parity of 3s 8d per lb f.o.b.

CODLIVER OIL.—Cables received announce the further advance to 730s. The trade here do not consider this level justifiable and since the price was round about 510s no business has been reported.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Scarce at £51. 10s per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—200s per cwt is now asked.

GLUCOSE.—Dealer at 35s per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—On the easy side. Matto Grosso offers at 21s and Cartagena 12s 6d.

MENTHOL.—Steady. Suzuki 12s 3d c.i.f. Spot 13s 3d pr lb.

MILK SUGAR.—Firm. U. S. A. powder 95s Dutch 100s spot and 95s forward.

OPIMUM.—Further large arrivals have come to hand and the stock of Persian is estimated at 1,500 cases. Export licenses are refused. Ordinary run Persian offers at 24s.

TRAGACANTH.—As advised you by cable exports have been stopped and business is at a standstill. London stock 4,400 cases.

QUININE.—Landings here during last month 110,496 ozs, deliveries, 101,072. Stock March 31, 1916, 1,450,928 ozs against 2,585,120 ozs in 1915. Spot quiet at 3s 6d pr oz subject.

BORAX.—Has been in active demand for export. Granulated and crystals £31. Powder £32 pr ton. No engagements are being entered for specific forward dates.

## New Incorporations

Meredith Distributing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; capital \$1,500; drugs, etc.; D. M. Gaines, C. H. Balley, C. J. Meredith.

Interstate Drug Company, New York; capital, \$15,000; manufacturing proprietary articles, patent medicines, drugs; S. D. Clapp, W. S. Gordon, Edward Gettinger.

Kolperry Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J.; capital \$15,000; manufacture chemicals, etc.; John J. Leahy, William J. Montgomery, Frank J. Sylvester, all of Philadelphia.

Raymond Pectoral Plaster Company, New York; capital, \$25,000; manufacturing drugs, chemical compounds, and products; George T. Raymond, Luella M. Raymond, Albert T. Raymond.

Blue Streak Chemical Company, Cincinnati, O.; capital \$5,000. J. F. Kennedy M. H. Sunthimer, F. W. Whitaker.

Butterworth-Judson Corporation, a New York corporation, Jersey City; capital, \$1,250,000; to manufacture and sell chemicals; W. V. N. Powelson, J. J. Durking, L. W. Runnion, all of Jersey City.

Alvatore Laboratories, East Orange, N. J.; capital, \$25,000; manufacture drugs, chemicals, etc.; R. H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, Gordon Grand.

Mackey-Wood Aniline Color Company, Inc.; Haledon, N. J.; manufacturing proprietary articles, patent medicines, drugs; S. D. Clara Hamilton. Kittie Dering.

Sound Drug Company, Seattle, Wash.; capital, \$2,000; A. A. Paterson, R. G. Stephens.

## Drug and Chemical Markets

### Business Reported Quiet in the London Drug Market

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, May 2—Business is quiet. Citrates have advanced 6d per pound. Copper sulphate is also higher at 60f per ton. Sugar of milk, Dutch, is 120s, and American 105s.

Benzoates are scarce and higher in sympathy with benzoic acid, sodium benzoate being quoted at 16s. Oil of star anise seed is quoted on the basis of 3s 6d per pound c.i.f., and orange oil at 10s@11s 6d c.i.f.

Cod liver oil is held at 700s per barrel c.i.f. Caraway seed, following the Dutch embargo, continues to advance and is higher at 85@90s per cwt.

### Lower Prices are Quoted on Some Items; Demands Less

**Acetanilid, Beechwood Creosote, Hungarian Chamomile Flowers, Quicksilver Decline—Gains Recorded Also—Scarcity of Supplies Unrelieved.**

Declining prices on some drugs and chemicals are noted again this week. They reflect a changing condition in the market, which is due to a better supply of some articles and a lessened demand for others. Absence of large buying orders, especially for export, has detracted from speculative interest, and holders of stocks, who had hoped to realize large profits, are now willing to sell, sometimes even at a sacrifice. Moreover, manufacturers are every day getting in a better position to supply their customers with certain of the much-needed chemicals. There is as yet, however, no marked disposition on the part of manufacturers to sell to anyone who has not a legitimate use for his purchase, as continuous efforts are being exerted to eliminate the speculative factor from the market so far as possible.

Price reductions during the past week have affected such articles as acetanilid, Chinese cantharides, beechwood creosote, Hungarian chamomile flowers, quicksilver, sodium sulphate, peach kernel oil, synthetic wintergreen oil. Second hands have reduced prices on bromine U. S. P., citric acid, carbolic acid, cream of tartar crystals and quinine.

The market trend is not all downward, however, some gains of importance having been recorded during the week, principally on pyrogallic acid, Cape aloes, Mexican vanilla beans, bay rum, calcium glycerophosphate, coumarin, hellebore root, quassia chips, nitrate of silver, senna leaves, liquid storax, oil of camphor Japanese, Japan wax. Shortage of transportation facilities continues to exert an important influence on many articles and this factor, together with a better demand, is in the main responsible for the prices advances of the week past.

Sweden has prohibited the exportation of calcium carbide, due to reports of a scarcity of stocks in that country. Holland has placed an embargo on mustard seed, owing to sharp price advances and a scarcity of stocks in that country. Larger arrivals in cumin and coriander seed have resulted in lower values here.

White and black pepper are moving downward in sympathy with lower cables from primary markets abroad, and all grades show fractional declines in quotations.

Bichromates of sodium and potassium have declined. This market is fully covered under the heading "Heavy Chemical Markets" on another page.

**ACETANILID**—Larger offerings and little inclination by buyers to take hold more freely resulted in a further sharp drop in prices. Sellers are offering supplies at \$2@2.25 a pound.

**ACID CARBOLIC**—Under more liberal offerings, stimulated by a larger output by makers, prices suffered a further loss. Holders of supplies in drums lowered quotations to 88c@90c a pound.

**ACID CITRIC**—The market is weaker owing to more liberal offerings by second hands and a further decrease in the demand. Sales were reported down 80c a pound. Prospects

for a further decline in the market based on a further increase in spot stocks, are more favorable.

**ACID PHOSPHORIC**—Manufacturers advanced quotations, as a result of the enhanced cost of production and larger inquiries. Sellers are offering supplies at 29½c@30½c a pound.

**ACID, PYROGALLIC**—Several makers announced a sharp advance in quotations owing to a rise in prices on the crude materials. Parcels of resublimed are being held at \$2.75@2.80 and crystals at \$2.65@2.70.

**ALOE, CAPE**—Higher primary markets and small arrivals, lead to a stronger sentiment among holders, which resulted in a sharp uplift of prices. Sellers are naming 13c@13½c a pound, showing a net gain of 4c a pound for the past week.

**AMMONIUM BROMIDE**—A small demand and more liberal offerings by second hands resulted in sales at cut prices ranging from \$4@4.50 a pound. Leading interests, however, are adhering to former quotations, claiming that the lower levels of values are due mostly to manipulations by speculative interests. It is also pointed out that a return of normal prices based on the strong position of the article, may be looked for in the near future.

**ANTIMONY, NEEDLE**—Prices eased off in sympathy with the lower values of the crude materials. Holders are naming 36c@38c a pound.

**BAY RUM**—Owing the higher cost of importation, holders of supplies of Porto Rico raised quotations sharply to \$1.75@1.90 a gallon.

**BEECHWOOD CREOSOTE**—A slow demand and larger offerings at concessions in prices, resulted in a sharp decline in quotations. Sellers are offering supplies at \$8@8.25 a pound.

**BROMINE, U. S. P.**—A fair reduction in quotations was made by second hands, who are displaying a stronger inclination to realize, which resulted in liberal offerings. Supplies are being held at \$4.50@5 a pound.

**CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE**—Producers announced an advance in prices of 15c to \$1.60@1.65 a pound, owing the higher cost of the crude materials.

**CANTHARIDES, CHINESE**—Larger arrivals from Shanghai and no improvement of the demand resulted in a weak and lower market. Importers lowered quotations to \$1.40, while others are asking up to \$1.45 a pound.

**CARAWAY SEED**—Prices advanced sharply owing the announcement of an embargo on exports by Holland. Spot lots are held at 21c@22c, while parcels due here in April-May are offered at 21c@22c a pound.

**CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, HUNGARIAN**—Recent larger arrivals and a slow demand, influenced a weaker trend of prices. Holders lowered quotations about 10c to 60c@65c a pound.

**CLOVER TOPS**—Higher freight rates, small arrivals and scant supplies, resulted in a higher level of values. Holders advanced prices to 18c and over, at which figures fair sales are being booked.

**COUMARIN**—A pronounced scarcity of supplies resulted in a sharp advance in quotations. Sellers are naming \$11 as an inside figure, while others are quoting up \$11.75 a pound.

**CREAM OF TARTAR**—Seconds are offering supplies of crystals at lower prices, in order to induce a better demand. Sellers are naming from 42½c@44c for powdered and crystals. Makers are adhering to former prices.

**FOENUGREEK SEED**—Scarcity of stocks, smaller arrivals and higher cost of importation resulted in a sharp gain in prices. Holders are naming 4c@4¼c for whole and 5c@7c a pound for powdered supplies.

**HELLEBORE ROOT**—A larger demand, imparted a stronger sentiment among holders. In some quarters sellers quoted 45c while in others 46c a pound is named.

**MORPHINE**—The demand continues inanimate and orders booked, comprised small lots to meet the urgent requirements of consumers. Domestic makers continue to quote former prices on the bulk basis of \$5.50 an ounce for muriate and sulphate, in 25-ounce lots, in one delivery.

**MENTHOL**—The market eased off under freer offerings due to holders showing an inclination to realize. Supplies in cases were lowered to \$3.10 while some sellers asked \$3.15 a pound.



**OIL OF CAMPHOR, JAPANESE**—Stronger reports from primary sources and a scarcity of supplies here, forced prices to a higher level. Holders are asking 19c@20c a pound.

**OIL OF PEACH KERNELS**—Lower primary markets liberal offerings and a moderate demand, led to a downward trend of the market. Offerings covered lines at a reduction of 6c to 38c@37c a pound.

**OIL OF WINTERGREEN**—No improvement of the demand and a fair accumulation of stocks, resulted in freer offerings at lower figures. Holders reduced quotations to \$2.50@2.75 a pound.

**OPIUM**—In the absence of any improvement of the demand, a dull and featureless market has been witnessed throughout the week. Importers continue to repeat prices on the bulk basis of \$11.50 a pound in cases for druggists Turkey gum and \$13 a pound for powdered and granular.

**POTASSIUM BROMIDE**—Liberal offerings by speculative interests led a sharp drop in prices. Offerings are being made at \$4.50@5. a pound. Large interests continue to adhere to former prices based on the strong statistical position of the article, claiming that the lowering of values is unwarranted and look for a return of a normal market in the near future.

**QUICKSILVER**—Decided dullness pervading the market, together with liberal offerings by second hands at cut prices led to a further sharp reduction in prices of \$10 per flask for the week just ended. Selling agents are quoting \$115@120 a flask of 75 pounds.

**QUASSIA CHIPS**—Higher primary markets, enhanced freight rates and scant stocks, forced prices to higher levels. Sellers are asking 10c@10½c a pound, showing a net gain over recent sales of 1c a pound.

**QUININE**—Trade continues decidedly dull and offerings by second hands have been lowered to 70c an ounce. Domestic manufacturers are adhering to former bulk prices on the basis of 75c an ounce, in 100-ounce tins, limiting sales to regular customers only. Inquiries are more numerous and in some quarters an early improvement of the market is confidently looked for.

**SENNA LEAVES, TINNEVELLY**—Higher freight rates, smaller arrivals and a scarcity of stocks led to a stronger and higher market for pods. Holders are quoting from 20c@22c a pound. A sharp advance of 4c a pound was established on Alexandria under higher primary markets, a further advance in freight rates and smaller arrivals. Sellers are quoting from 40 to 45c a pound for siftings.

**SODIUM BROMIDE**—Liberal offerings by speculative interests, led to lower prices. Offerings are being made at \$3@3.50 a pound. Leading interests are not meeting the decline, looking forward to a sharp recovery of values, based on scant supplies available.

**SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE**—A firmer trend of the market developed owing to the higher cost of the crude materials, which resulted in a fair advance in prices announced by some producers. Crystals are being held at \$2.55 up to \$2.60 a pound.

**SILVER NITRATE**—The rapid advance in values for bar silver resulted in a sharp uplift of quotations. Sellers are asking from 45½c@47½c an ounce in lots of 500 ozs. Latter prices are the highest on record since 1893.

**STORAX, LIQUID**—A firmer and higher market has been established owing to the enhanced cost of production and limited stocks. Sellers are quoting up to \$1.10 a pound.

**VANILLA BEANS, MEXICAN**—Stronger primary markets, higher freight rates and scant spot stocks resulted in a fair uplift of prices. Holders are naming \$4@5 for whole and \$3.65@3.75 for cut supplies.

**WAX, JAPAN**—A higher primary market and advanced freight rates, forced prices to higher levels. Offerings are being made at 18c@18½c a pound, showing a net gain of 1c a pound for the past week.

A four-story factory building at the northeast corner of Vernon and Nott avenues, Long Island City, has been sold to the Organic Salt and Acid Company.

## Large Receipts of Spices Broke Prices Temporarily

No Protracted Easier Feeling will Follow Arrival of Daylight with Cargo, Importers Say—Mostly Sold to Arrive

The arrival of a Standard Oil sailing vessel, the *Daylight*, from China, with an unusually large cargo of cassia recently, as well as rather more than the customary importation of other spices in the same period, was looked upon in some quarters as being responsible for the somewhat weakened market that has developed. The demand continues very strong, however, and those dealers who have any supply of pepper or cassia, especially, either on the docks or in storage, are not apprehensive. Prices are considerably above normal and buyers who look forward to an early ending of the war are reluctant to place heavy orders.

At John Kissock & Co., 71 Wall street, it was stated to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS that the *Daylight* brought about 25,000 packages of cassia, about one-quarter of which was consigned to that particular firm, and which was sold practically upon arrival. It was said that the demand for cassia was so great that it was doubtful if more than 500 packages of this heavy cargo could be purchased in the open market today.

"Such a heavy cargo as the *Daylight* brought is unusual now," said Mr. Kissock, "and this is principally due to the scarcity of vessels, the high freight rates and the high rates of shipping insurance. However, the troubles in China are said to have affected the exportation of spice products grown there, and some of the crops have been below the yields of average years. This will add to the scarcity of spices and a rise in cost, if the information is authoritative."

"The weakness in the spice market the last week or more is probably only temporary, for the supplies are still too small to serve the normal demand. Buyers are holding off with the expectation of getting reduced prices, when they know that dealers have supplies on hand. The market is brisk enough, however, to take practically all supplies as fast as they are unloaded."

At Frame & Co., 90 Wall street, it was said that the market has not been affected in the slightest degree by the rather heavy importation of spices, for the supply was still too small and inadequate to meet the demand. The steamers come once a month now, where formerly they came weekly, it was asserted, and as long as this continued there would be high prices and a brisk demand.

Cassia and pepper supplies have been below normal for some time, it was said at Herrfeldt & Company, 132 Front street, and not a sufficient quantity of either spice has been available to meet the demand. It was said by the representative of this concern that the cargo of cassia on the *Daylight* had been sold many times before it reached New York, and that the value of the cargo advanced considerably in price while the vessel was in transit.

The fall demand for spices which begins to make itself felt in June and July will undoubtedly strengthen the demand for spices and send the prices to high figures, according to a man well known in the spice trade. Business has been very good for the past year, another spice broker said, but thought it was because the country was generally prosperous, and not because of any new demand for condiments.

The way things stand in the trade, however, makes a vessel bearing a cargo of spices about as welcome in New York harbor as the arrival of a boat or a caravan did in the old days when Venice and Genoa were disputing with each other for supremacy in this field, out of which quarrel, incidentally, grew Columbus' discovery of America.

### MOVE PLANT TO PASSAIC

PASSAIC, N. J., May 2—The Takamine Laboratory, Incorporated, a Japanese firm manufacturing medicinal chemicals, has purchased through Charles F. H. Johnson of this city an old factory in Madeline avenue, Clifton, formerly occupied by the Alaska Novelty Company, together with four acres of ground adjoining the building. Houses will be erected on this ground for the employees of the company, whose present factory in West 173d street, New York, is inadequate.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### Speculators are Dominating Chemical Markets Again

**Desire to Sell has Caused Some Further Depressions in Prices—Bichromates Have Been Considerably Weakened**

Speculators are again dominating the chemical market, and selling propensities have caused further depressions in the prices of goods immediately available. In some branches of the chemical trade this tendency is viewed as the natural results of the recent peace rumors and the ever present desire among the speculating classes to discount future eventualities. The shipping situation has not been cleared up satisfactorily, as yet, and the sale of stocks unable to be moved, continues to play an important part in the cause of price reductions. As a rule these fluctuations are not met by makers who are holding firm at their established prices. Special attention has been paid by outsiders to chemicals in good export demand and it is in these that declines are noted. Bichromates have been considerably weakened. The sodium is reported as low as 46 cents a pound and the potassium 64 cents. Caustic potash and caustic soda, in second hands have suffered a loss and potassium chlorate has likewise been reduced. Soda ash has been offered under last quotations and bleaching powder is also lower. Red and yellow potassium prussiate are easier, though there has been no great accumulation of stocks. Acids continue in strong position. Hydrofluoric 48 per cent and 52 per cent advanced, muriatic is higher and nitric and sulphuric hold their own. Copperas has had an uplift, and blue vitriol is firm at former prices with probable upward tendencies.

**ALUM.**—Makers report a fair demand for the ammonia and potash alums and are asking \$5 per hundred pounds for the ammonia, ground; \$4.75 for ammonia, lump; \$10.10 for potassium, ground; \$10 for potassium lump and \$11 for potassium powdered. Alumina sulphate is in good use by paper manufacturers and is held by seconds at from 50c. to \$1 above makers' prices which are \$3.50 @ \$4.50 for low grades and \$4.50 to \$6 for high grades.

**BLEACHING POWDER.**—Sales of bleaching powder in the hands of holders intending to realize, have effected a price of 6½c. a pound for low percentage and 7½c. for the 35 per cent. Makers are asking 11c. for spot with no change recorded for contract, the range being 2c. @ 2½c. a pound, delivery over the next two years.

**BLUE VITRIOL.**—Large manufacturers of blue vitriol are operating at capacity on contract orders and have little or no surplus. In one instance a maker is sold so far ahead that future booking is still indefinitely suspended. Spot orders are filled by jobbers at 18c. @ 20c. a pound. Powdered is firm at 26c. @ 26½c. a pound.

**COPPERAS.**—A good demand for copperas has resulted in a tightening of values. A jump of ¼c. on a pound by some makers brings quotations to 1½c. @ 2c., though small lots are reported at 1¼c.

**POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.**—Certain interests are absorbing part of the surplus of the potassium bichromate and the losses incurred in the past period are comparatively small. A negligible quantity was offered at 64c. but the majority of holders are asking 67c. @ 68c. a pound, and some are adhering to the 72c. price.

**POTASH, CAUSTIC.**—Demand for caustic potash has been light. Large consumers seem well supplied and in the absence of foreign buying certain sellers have reduced prices to 85c. a pound for the 88-92 per cent. Makers are asking up to 92 cents and have no great excess of stock.

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.**—Lack of interest in certain quarters and the difficulty of moving export orders is lessening the asking price of seconds for potassium chlorate and is said to be 65c. @ 67c. a pound. Another instance in which makers are firm for the higher price, 70c. @ 75c. a pound for crystals and powdered being asked.

**POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN.**—Red potassium prussiate has receded from its strong position to present quotations of \$5.25 @ \$5.50 a pound. There has been no great accumu-

lation of stocks, but inquiries have fallen off a bit. On account of this, according to some dealers, small holders, desiring an outlet, were forced to make concessions. This movement was also reflected in lower values for the yellow prussiate, quotations being at \$1.70 @ \$1.75.

**SODA ASH.**—Possessors of soda ash, unable to ship, have reduced another ¼c. on a pound to an asking price of 6½c. per running pound of 58 per cent. Small spot stocks in the hands of makers are offered at 3¼c. @ 3½c. Contract prices have been maintained at 1¼c. @ 1½c. per pound on a basis of 48 per cent.

**SODIUM BICHROMATE.**—Sodium bichromate has borne the brunt of the selling movement and has suffered proportionately greater losses. An offering of 52c. a pound for a carload received a bid of 49 cents, afterwards raised to 50 cents, but the deal was not consummated. A buy at 46 cents was reported in another quarter. Inability of weaker holders to withstand the onslaught is said to be responsible for the confusion. An impression quite prevalent is that the loss will be regained, partially at least, when such stocks have been disposed of. Spot stocks in the hands of some makers are reported as very small and no indication of a cut under 60 cents is in evidence.

**CAUSTIC SODA.**—Rumors of large export orders did not affect the views of certain holders of caustic soda. Perplexities in the shipping problem retards, to some extent, the free outward movement of export goods. In some instances a quick sale is preferable and caustic has been offered at 5¼c. @ 5½c. a pound as an inducement. Makers with small accumulations are not tempted to ask less than 6¼c. for immediate delivery. Former contract prices prevail.

### Dyestuff Situation is Dragged into Politics

**Republican Publicity Association Issues Statement Regarding Attitude of Democratic Administration on Tariff on Chemicals and Dyes**

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Republican Publicity Association today gave out the following statement:

"Although about a year has elapsed since Woodrow Wilson sought to appropriate to himself for campaign purposes the motto, 'America first,' neither he nor his party has given any tangible evidence that they regard the motto as anything more than a convenient catchword for temporary use. They feel no more bound by adoption of the motto than they do by the platform pledges adopted at Baltimore in 1912.

"A recent vote in the Senate has afforded conclusive evidence that America is not first in the Democratic mind. During the debate on the bill to retain the duty of about 1 per cent per pound on sugar Senator Lodge offered an amendment to provide an adequate protection to American capital and labor in the development of the dyestuffs industry in this country.

"In the face of practical certainty that upon the close of the European war Germany will again operate her dyestuff plants at full capacity and again supply our markets thus ruining those temporary manufacturing establishments which have been started in this country by reason of the protection afforded by the war.

"The Democrats to a man refused to listen to the plea for a genuine 'America first' policy and voted the Lodge amendment down. The Democratic Senators have put America not first but second.

"Since this is the attitude which the Democratic party maintains towards American industry, it is scarcely to be believed that men who are genuine believers in 'America first' will vote in November to continue the legislative and administrative branches of our Government in the control of the Democratic party."

### PRODUCTION OF FULLER'S EARTH INCREASES

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The fuller's earth industry in this country in 1915 shows an increase. The production in 1915 was valued at \$489,219, an increase of \$85,573 over 1914. The State leading in production is Florida, which reported nearly 75 per cent. of the output for 1915.

## Color and Dyestuff Markets

### Dye Consumers Are Now More Careful in Buying

**Not so much Indiscriminate Purchasing of Anything and Everything as was Prevalent a Few Months Ago.**

Dyestuffs of known value have been accorded good attention of late, but the indiscriminate buying that characterized earlier periods is absent. Consumers are no longer falling over each other in their eagerness to accept anything and everything that is offered, but are demanding a high standard of quality in return for the prices asked. Among some dealers there is the belief that the expected shipment of aniline dyes from Germany may have checked, momentarily, the buying of consumers with reserve stocks on hand. Prices have been maintained in a majority of the items listed though a change seems imminent, the trend of which may be more favorable to the buying interests. Reductions are noted in aniline oil by second hands and cutch and gambier are a shade easier. Considerable importations of logwood have relieved the tension a little, resulting in freer offerings of the extract at slightly lower figures. The outside high price on divi-divi was cut in some quarters. Bichromates have declined again and the usual strong position of the prussiates has been weakened by freer offerings and under last quotations.

Makers of aniline dyes are making contracts for future deliveries on a sliding scale providing for a reduction on the cessation of hostilities. One company is reported to have offered three-year contracts on such a basis, no changes in price, however, are to be made, in any event, until January 1, 1918. The price on black, for cotton, as an illustration, is reported to be 95 cents a pound; a reduction to 80½ cents is to be made January 1, 1918, should peace be declared in 1917, or immediately upon the conclusion of peace after that date. Further reductions at intervals of six months, are 14½ cents for the first, 14½ for the second and 19 for the third, making the final price 47½ cents. The Special War Conditions clause follows:

"Owing to the extraordinary conditions created by the war, the price named in this contract is unusual. The advance is caused not only by the enormous increases in the cost of the necessary labor and raw materials, but to a very large extent through being obliged to expend large sums for new plant and equipment, part or all of which may be useless after the present emergency is over. The price named in this contract will not be reduced before January 1, 1918.

"The seller may, however, on or after that date reduce his price as follows: \* \* \* per pound on January 1, 1918, if formal peace between all the warring nations of Europe has been declared on or before that date, if such formal declaration of peace shall be declared after January 1, 1918, then seller may make his first reduction on such formal declaration of peace an additional \* \* \* per pound six months after January 1, 1918, or after the said formal declaration of peace and an additional \* \* \* per pound one year after January 1, 1918, or after said formal declaration of peace."

**ANILINE OIL**—Second hands are said to be offering aniline oil at 70c@75c a pound for immediate delivery. New makers are about to enter the market with their products and larger quantities are being produced by plants already in operation. Contracts as yet have suffered no declines from the late 60c prices.

**COCHINEAL**—Cochineal prices are firm at former quotations. The demands for black and gray are about equal with price offerings in favor of the latter. The gray is reported at 80c@85c a pound by some dealers, while the black, superior grades, demands 90c@92c.

**CARMINE**—A growing scarcity of spot stocks and higher cost for raw material has induced higher prices from some makers, and inside quotations are \$5.25 a pound.

**CUTCH**—Cutch has arrived in good quantity and offerings are a bit lower in some instances; boxes being held at from 14c to 18c a pound. Most sellers, however, are holding

catechu at 18c@20c a pound, Borneo at 16c@18c and mangrove 12c@15c.

**DIVI-DIVI**—Demand for divi-divi continues good. Stocks have been received in larger quantities and the high price has been shaded \$3 a ton and quotations are had at \$60@62 a ton to arrive.

**GAMBIER**—Gambier is a shade easier in the hands of some dealers, who are reported offering at 13½c a pound. Others are holding firm at 15c@15½c for the common and 20c@21½c for No. 1 cubes.

**INDIGO**—Prices in natural indigos have undergone no change. Cheaper grades are said to be on hand at 98c a pound, though in general, the range has been maintained at \$1.45@\$. A large quantity of the synthetic is said to have been offered, at prices, however, that excludes the probability of its use.

**LOGWOOD**—Arrivals of logwood, under contract to makers, are in sufficient quantity to forestall an immediate famine in the extract. This feeling seems to have been reflected in the freer offerings at lower prices by some dealers. In some quarters quotations are said to have been reduced to 60c@65c a pound for spot 51 degree extract.

**SUMAC**—Sumac is coming in in appreciable quantities, but demands continue good and prices are held at \$80@84 a ton and 12c@14c a pound for the extract.

**TURMERIC**—Spot powdered turmeric prices are held at last quotations. Turmeric on shipment is offered at 10c@10½c a pound for the aleppy, 9c@9½c for Madras, and from 7½c to 9c for China according to nearness of arrival.

### Many Obstacles in Way of Getting Dyes from Germany

**Counselor Polk of State Department, However, is Giving the Matter Earnest Consideration—British Permission not yet Obtained for full Shipment.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3—While there have been no new developments with respect to the release of the dyestuff shipments proffered by Germany, and nothing further has been heard from the Government of that country, Counselor Frank L. Polk, of the State Department, has been giving the subject his serious consideration. In a conference with newspaper men he declared that there were so many angles to the situation as to make prophecies very uncertain.

Mr. Polk intimated that an effort would be made to have the permit issued by Great Britain for the movement of dyes to the value of five million dollars apply on the proffered shipment of fifteen thousand tons. Under this desire there arises a number of questions. If the State Department approaches the British Government for a permit for the fifteen thousand tons, it will probably be suggested that the five million dollar permit be exhausted first. Then comes the question as to how much can be secured for the money mentioned. It is not known whether before-the-war prices will prevail or if the offer represents a value of thirty million dollars as has been suggested.

It is intimated in Washington that England will hardly issue a permit for the shipment of a very valuable cargo because of the aid it would represent to the financial credit of Germany. Under a blanket permit for fifteen thousand tons, she could send over her most expensive product.

It is expected that Germany will seek to impose some restrictions against the re-exportation of these dyes, but it will be strictly a cash transaction, as from the note it may be seen that Germany will not demand an exchange value in cotton or foodstuffs as previously demanded.

The fear is expressed that further difficulties will arise through the fact that Germany will seek distribution through the German consul general, Dr. Albert in New York. The existing permits are made out in favor of the Republic Trading Company. The question, apparently, is directly up to the importers. They have not yet made any suggestions to the State Department as to what they desire.

—**ENSIGN SARGENT WRIGHT**, who conducted a drug store at Georgetown, Colo., from 1866 to 1907, and said to be the first regularly established druggist in Colorado, died recently at Roxbury, Mass. He was born in Boston in 1827.



## Proprietaries Added to List Requiring the Special Tax

Treasury Decision No. 2322, recently issued by David A. Gates, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, contains the following list of preparations with names of manufacturers, which are to be added to those appearing in T. D. 2222 of June 25, 1915, for the sale of which special tax is required:

Buhners Bitters, Weideman-Fries Co., Cleveland, O.; Cossack Stomach Bitters, D. Vandewart & Son, New York, N. Y.; Kil-A-Kol, Pond's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.; Nibol Laxative Kidney & Liver Bitters, Lobin Distilling Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Pater Emanuel's Herb Wine, The Ambrose Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Root Plant Medicinal Gin, Lobin Distilling Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Serravallo's Tonic, J. Serravallo's Pharmacy, Trieste, Austria; Vermouth Stomach Bitters, Lobin Distilling Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Wincarnis, Coleman & Co., Norwich, England.

Special tax will be required for the sale of such preparations, even though such sales are for medicinal use. The liability of dealers for sales for medicinal use of the preparations above mentioned will, however, be held to date from and after June 1, 1916.

The Commissioner also announces that special tax liability is not incurred on account of the sale of the following preparations when the same is made solely in good faith for medicinal purposes, the manufacturers having submitted amended formulas which make the preparations derived therefrom conform to the standard adopted by the Internal Revenue Department; Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy, manufactured by the Remedy Sales Corporation, Charlotte, N. C., and Niggemann's Black Tonic Blood Purifier, made by Albert Niggemann, St. Louis, Mo.

The manufacture of the following preparations has been discontinued, and the Commissioner directs the removal of their names from the list given in a former decision; American Elixir, Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Aromatic Stomach Bitters, S. Holtzman Co., Johnstown, Pa.; Beef, Iron and Wine, Crown Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Beef, Iron and Wine, Waudby, Son & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Bitter Wine, Aug. W. Burggraf, Johnstown, Pa.; Boatic Bitters, F. E. Mahew & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Dandelion Bitters, Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; De Witt's Stomach Bitters, E. C. De Witt & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Jaffe's Intrinsic Tonic, Jaffe Wine Co., Sacramento, Cal.; June-Kola, Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Karlbader Stomach Bitters, Jos. Landshutt, Pittsburgh, Pa.; O'Hare's Bitters, O'Hare Bitters Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Scheetz Bitter Cordial, Percy R. Hentz, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Walther's Peptonized Port, Walther-Robertson Drug Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### LOGWOOD YUCATAN AND QUINTANA ROO

Logwood is found in the southern part of the State of Yucatan and throughout the Territory of Quintana Roo, but its exploitation has been neglected for several years, says "Commerce Reports." Since the demand for this product was revived, however, several ineffective attempts have been made to resurrect the industry in this peninsula. These in many instances have not survived the effort to obtain sufficient labor. In only one instance has the exploiter succeeded in getting his logwood to Progreso, and the exception covers a lot of 50 tons which lay here three months awaiting cargo space to New York.

In the forests of Quintana Roo there are piles of cut logwood which is not available because laborers cannot be obtained to haul it. There are tracts owned by Mexicans who cannot obtain laborers to go into the forest to cut the wood. In fact, while Quintana Roo is rich in this product, its inaccessibility, the danger from wild Indians in some parts, and the lack of laborers in others make its exploitation very difficult and to a large extent impracticable at the present market price.

There are some thirty departures of vessels monthly from Progreso for American ports, but the sisal trade takes most of the space, and what little is left is arranged for far in advance.

#### One Firm in position to Get Logwood

This consulate has made a thorough canvass of all Yucatan exporting houses, and only one firm has been found

which is in a position to obtain logwood in quantities. The head of this firm says that he has been investigating the possibility of engaging in this business and desires to make arrangements with reputable importers in the United States to be assured of the sale of his output. He has reliable laborers who are engaged in cutting logwood, and if he can be assured of a steady market which will give him a reasonable profit, he can get the wood to the port in large quantities.

The most satisfactory course for any American importer making arrangements with this firm or any other person who might become interested in the business would be to charter and handle his own shipments from Progreso to New Orleans, Mobile, or New York.

## Chemical Preparedness is Started in Illinois

Industries of That State Which Could do Their Share  
in Case of War are Being Mobilized Under Direction of Naval Consulting Board

CHICAGO, ILL., May 2.—That the state of Illinois has about 10 per cent of the chemists of the United States and that the chemical resources of the state are much greater than hitherto estimated are facts that have become known by the publication here of preliminary reports of the Illinois committee of the Naval Consulting Board.

The committee has just finished the first week of work on the munitions survey of the State, made for the information of the Government and has in its possession reports from over three hundred metal working establishments. Plants in every part of the state have been investigated and the reports show their normal capacities and the possibilities of their expansion.

William Hoskins of the firm of Mariner & Hoskins is in charge of the chemical investigation in Illinois, the purpose of which is to make an estimate of what the Chemical Society. He said that the manufacturers and State would be able to do in aid of national defense. Mr. Hoskins represents on the Illinois committee the American Chemical society. He said that the manufacturers and expert chemists throughout the state are with enthusiasm giving their assistance to the survey that is being made for the benefit of the army and navy departments of the federal government.

"The present war is a chemists' war, a fact which is very generally recognized," said Mr. Hoskins, "by representatives of the manufacturing interests in this State. We are now studying how best to fortify ourselves against dependence on imports, so that the United States may at all times be able to supply its own chemical needs. Having that, no foreign foe will care to attack us.

"As to ordnance, armament and rifles, the special tools for their manufacture, as well as the materials used in them, must be manufactured under the most watchful care of the chemist. In regard to explosives, it is obviously our business to produce them. Without a continuous supply of these chemicals and many others, artillery is valueless and helpless and armies mere aggregations of inactive men. In case of the shortage of any of these indispensable substances it becomes the duty of the chemist to provide new sources of supplies. Illuminating shells and rockets are products of chemical ingenuity, as are also the poisonous gases now in use.

Every army in the field must be constantly safeguarded from unseen and sudden dangers by chemists. The purification of emergency supplies and even the safety of the water supply are matters for the attention of the chemists. Protection of troops from inclement weather is very important, and water-proofing and fabrication of tent materials make a part of our tasks.

"The chemists of Illinois realize the importance of the chemical industry of the state in this matter of industrial preparedness for national defense, but they see more than that and farther ahead. They know that the very foundation of our national existence, our food supply, is intimately associated with chemical problems."

## Customs Decisions

**QUININE GLYCEROPHOSPHATE**—Quinine glycerophosphate is, according to an opinion just rendered by the Board of United States General Appraisers, properly provided for as a salt of cinchona bark under paragraph 584 of the free list, act of 1913 rather than as a salt of compound of glycerophosphoric acid, with duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 18. This decision sustains a protest of Merck & Co.

**NITROGEN-ARGON GAS**—The Board of United States General Appraisers held that nitrogen-argon gas imported by C. J. Tower of Buffalo was properly taxed for duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 385 of the tariff act of 1913. The protestants claimed free entry under paragraph 549 as minerals, crude, not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding or dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 384 as waste not specially provided for. From the testimony it was learned that this gas, obtained by heating calcium carbide in an electric oven in the presence of nitrogen gas, was for a long period considered valueless and allowed to pass out of the chimney, but in recent years a use has been found for the argon content of the gas in the manufacture of electric lights.

**CIGARETTE BOXES**—The Board of General Appraisers held that lithographed tin boxes about six inches square and one inch deep, with hinged tops, used as containers for cigarettes, imported by the American Shipping Company, were properly taxed for duty under paragraph 321, tariff act of 1913, as smokers' articles.

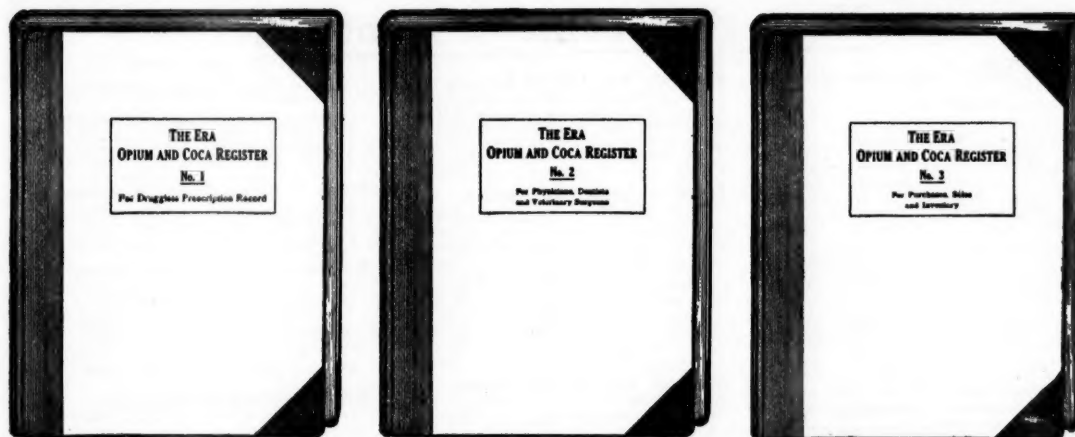
**VISCOSE BOTTLE CAPS**—The duty is lowered on viscose bottle caps imported by Thomas Nevin in a decision by the Board of General Appraisers. The merchandise, described by the customs appraiser as "colored metallic bottle caps," was taxed for duty at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under the provision of paragraph 164, tariff act of 1913, for "bottle caps of metal, if decorated, colored," &c. The board finds that, being composed of viscose, duty should have been assessed at

the rate of but 15 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 385 as non-enumerated manufactures, as claimed by the importers.

**OIL OF CASSIA, &c.**—Judge McClelland of the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down two reappraisal decisions. One decision covered the foreign market value of oil of cassia shipped here by Mu Wo On of Hongkong, China, while the other involved the foreign market value of aniseed oil shipped here by Frost & Cundill of Hongkong. As to the oil of cassia the General Appraiser writes: "Cassia oil 75/80 per cent., invoiced at 2/9 per pound, less N. D. charges; entered at 1.32 Mex. per pound, plus packing; reappraised at 2/9 per pound, c.i.f. New York. Packing and matting included." This oil was exported December 2, 1915, and entered here on February 16, 1916. In reappraising the value of the aniseed oil in question, Judge McClelland writes: "Aniseed oil, invoiced at 2/11¼, less freight; entered at 1.50 Mex., plus packing; reappraised at 2/11¼ per pound c.i.f. New York. Packing included." This oil was exported December 1, 1915 and entered here on February 16, 1916.

**GERMAN COCHIN OIL**—Merchandise invoiced as "26 casks of German cochineal oil," imported in the name of William A. Brown & Co., and conceded to be what is known as coconut oil, was the subject of a customs controversy adjusted yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraiser. Duty was levied at the rate of three and one-half cents a pound, under paragraph 293, tariff act of 1909. The protestants claimed free entry under paragraph 639, as coconut oil, not refined or deodorized. In sustaining this claim Judge Waite writes: "The evidence leads us to believe that the question whether it has been refined depends on the absence of free fatty acid and the absence of odor. On the part of the importers it appears that there is sufficient free fatty acid to show that it is not refined, and that also there is odor, which is admitted by all to be evidence that it has not been refined. On the part of the Government we have the testimony alone of the Government chemist that he detected no odor. We are of the opinion that the testimony of the importers predominates as to the question of refinement. We, therefore, hold that the commodity in this case had not been refined, sustaining the protest."

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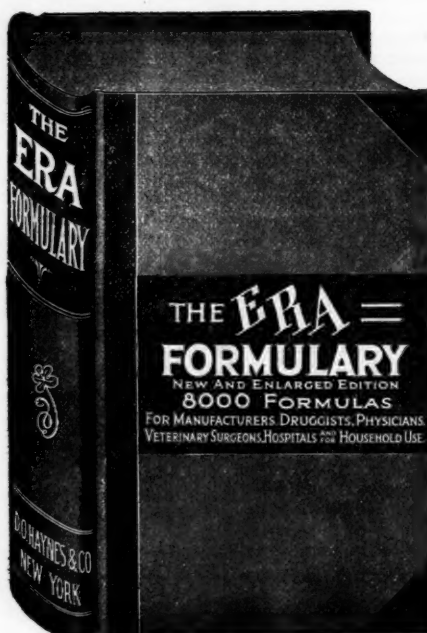
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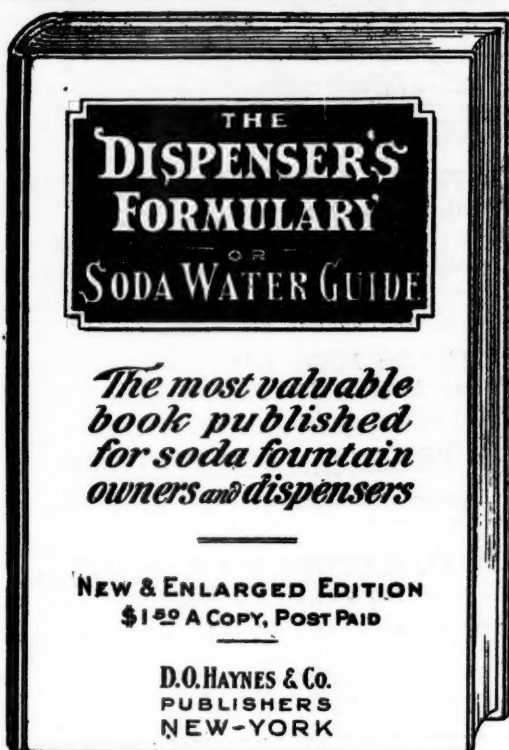
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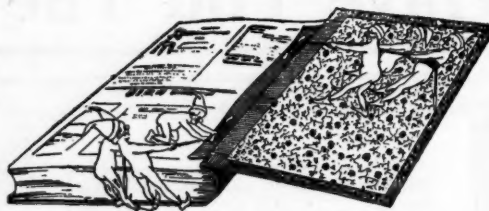
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DATE	HOUR	AMOUNT	NAME OF POISON	FOR WHAT PURPOSE	SIGNATURE (OR NAME) OF DISPENSER

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YOUR STATE REQUIRES

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Acetone, pure, med. ....lb.			
Acetphenetidin .....	lb.	24.00 — 25.00	
Aconitine, 1/4 oz. ....ca.		1.60	
Agar Agar .....	lb.	.49 — .58	
Alcohol 188 proof .....	gal.	2.64 — 2.66	
190 proof, U.S.P. ....gal.		2.66 — 2.68	
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof. ....gal.		2.68 — 2.70	
Denatured, 180 proof .....	gal.	.59 — .61	
188 proof .....	gal.	.60 — .62	
Wood, ref., 95 p.c. ....gal.		.65 — .67	
97 p. c. ....gal.		.70 — .72	
Purified .....	gal.	1.00 — 1.04	
Aldehyde, com. ....lb.		.65 — .70	
Almonds, bitter .....	lb.	.28 — .29	
Sweet .....	lb.	.26 — .30	
Meal .....	lb.	.28 — .30	
Aloin .....	lb.	.82 — .85	
Aluminum Acetate .....	lb.	.97 — 1.00	
Metalic, .....	lb.	1.65 — 1.67	
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.		.27 — .32	
Ambergris, black .....	oz.	12.00 — 14.75	
Grey .....	oz.	21.00 — 28.00	
Ammonium Acetate, cryst. ....lb.		.65 — .90	
Benzoate .....	lb.	5.25 — 5.75	
Bichromate, C.P. ....lb.		1.20 — 1.30	
Bromide .....	lb.	4.00 — 4.01	
Carb., Dom. ....lb.		.09 1/4 — .10	
Resub., Cubes .....	lb.	.27 — .31	
Fluoride .....	lb.	.47 — .52	
Hypophosphate .....	lb.	1.85	
Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb.		4.15 — 4.20	
Molybdate .....	lb.	5.50	
Muriate, C.P. ....lb.		.19 — .19 1/4	
Nitrate, Cryst .....	lb.	.28 — .30	
Gran. ....lb.		.28 — .30	
Oxalate .....	lb.	.85 — .95	
Persulphate .....	lb.	.90 — 1.00	
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	lb.	.55 — .60	
Salicylate .....	lb.	3.25 — 3.50	
Sulphate .....	lb.	.05 — .12	
Sulphate .....	lb.	5.20 — 5.25	
Amyl Acetate .....	gal.	5.20 — 5.25	
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	lb.	.15 — .20	
Needle .....	lb.	.36 — .38	
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent .....	lb.	.48 — .49	
Free sulphur .....	lb.	.48 — .49	
Crimson .....	lb.	.72 — .76	
Antipyrine, bulk .....	45.00	— 47.00	
Areca Nuts .....	lb.	.08 — .09 1/4	
Powdered .....	lb.	.11 — .14	
Argols .....	lb.	.17 — .19	
Arrowroot, Bermuda .....	lb.	.50 — .55	
St. Vincent, bbls. ....lb.		.07 — .07 1/4	
Arsenic, red .....	lb.	.06 1/4 — .07	
White .....	lb.	.06 1/4 — .07	
Atropine, Alk. ....oz.	60.00	— 65.00	
Sulphate .....	oz.	55.00 — 60.00	
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	lb.	.21 — .25	
Barium Carb., prec. ....lb.		.15 — .25	
Caustic Hydrate, C.P. ....lb.			.20
Chlorate .....	lb.		
Nitrate .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Peroxide .....	lb.		
Bay Rum, Porto Rico .....	gal.	1.75	— 1.85
St. Thomas .....	gal.	3.00	— 3.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds) .....	lb.		
Benzine, steel bbls. ....gal.			.23
Wood bbls. ....gal.			.26
Benzol, pure white .....	gal.	.85	— 1.00
90 per cent. ....gal.		.75	— .80
Benzonaphthol .....	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Berberine Sulphate .....	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Beta Naphthol .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.95
Bismuth, Citrate .....	lb.	3.50	— 3.52
Salicylate .....	lb.		3.90
65% .....	lb.		3.75
Subcarbonate .....	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide .....	lb.		5.25
Tannate .....	lb.		5.20 — 5.25

Valerate .....	lb.	— 5.50	
Subcarbonate .....	lb.	3.40 — 3.45	
Subgallate .....	lb.	3.00 — 3.05	
Subnitrate .....	lb.	3.10 — 3.15	
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls. ....lb.	.07 1/4	— .07 3/4	
Bordeaux Mixture-paste .....	lb.	.03 1/2 — .06	
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.07 3/4	— .08	
Bromine, bulk .....	lb.		
Burgundy Pitch .....	lb.	.05 — .06	
Imported .....	lb.	.12 1/4 — .13 1/4	
Cadmium Bromide .....	lb.	.425	
Iodide .....	lb.	.525	
Metal sticks .....	lb.	1.90	
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk .....	lb.	18.00 — 20.00	
Bromide .....	oz.	10.70 — 12.00	
Citrate .....	lb.	9.75 — 9.80	
Sulphate .....	oz.	.85 — .95	
Calcium Glycophosphate .....	lb.	1.60 — 1.65	
Hypophosphate .....	lb.	.76 — .78	
Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.		.30 — .35	
Sulphocarbonate .....	lb.		2.50
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bk. lb.	.52	— .52 1/2	
Squares of 4 ounces .....	lb.	.53 — .53 1/2	
16's in 1 lb. carton .....	lb.	.54 1/2 — .55	
24's in 1 lb. cartons .....	lb.	.55 — .55 1/2	
32's in 1 lb. cartons .....	lb.	.55 — .55 1/2	
Cases of 100 blocks. ....lb.		.52 1/2 — .53	
Japan, refined .....	lb.	.52 — .55	
Monobromated .....	lb.	4.45 — 4.48	
Cantharides, Chinese .....	lb.	1.20 — 1.25	
Powdered .....	lb.	1.40 — 1.45	
Russian .....	lb.	8.00 — 8.45	
Powdered .....	lb.	8.45 — 9.00	
Caramel .....	lb.	.45 — .50	
Carbon Dioxide .....	lb.	.07 — .14	
Bisulphite .....	lb.	10.00 — .09	
Castoreum .....	lb.		
Cerium Oxalate .....	lb.	.55	— .60
Chalk, prec. light .....	lb.	.04 1/4 — .05 1/4	
Heavy .....	lb.	.03 1/2 — .05	
Chloral Hydrate .....	lb.	1.36 — 2.05	
Chloral Willow, pow'd .....	lb.	.04 — .05	
Wood, powd. ....lb.		.03 1/4 — .05	
Chlorine liquid .....	lb.	.15 — .24	
Chloroform .....	lb.	.70 — .72	
Chrysarobin .....	lb.	6.25 — 6.50	
Cinchonidine Alk., .....	oz.	Nominal	
Salicylate .....	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate .....	oz.	Nominal	
Cinchonine Salicylate .....	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate .....	oz.	Nominal	
Cinnabar .....	lb.	1.95 — 2.05	
Civet .....	oz.	2.00 — 2.20	
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison) lb.		.42 — .46	
Oleate .....	oz.	.82 — .95	
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk, oz.		4.25 — 4.45	
Oleate, pow'd (20%) .....	lb.		1.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	lb.	.41	— .41 1/4
Boxes .....	lb.	.42	— .44
Fingers .....	lb.	.43	— .45
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk .....	oz.	6.55 — 8.60	
Eighths .....	oz.	6.55 — 8.60	
Onces .....	oz.	6.55 — 8.60	
Phosphate .....	oz.	6.55 — 8.60	
Sulphate .....	oz.	6.75 — 6.95	
Collodion, U.S.P. ....lb.		.33 — .37	
Flexible, U.S.P. ....lb.		.39 — .44	
Colocynth, Trieste, whole .....	lb.	.21 1/4 — .25	
Powdered .....	lb.	.59 — .63	
Pulp .....	lb.	.60 — .69	
Spanish Apples .....	lb.		
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.		.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%) .....	lb.		1.50
Cotton Soluble .....	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined .....	lb.	11.00	— 11.75
Coumarin, refined .....	lb.	9.90	— 10.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. ....lb.			.44 1/4
Powdered, 99 p.c. ....lb.		8.00	— 8.50
Creosote, Beechwood .....	lb.		
Creosote carbonate .....	lb.		
Cresol, U.S.P. ....gal.	1.15	— 1.20	
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste .....	lb.	.32	— .34
Jeweler's large .....	lb.	.69	— .75
Small .....	lb.	.50	— .55
French .....	lb.	.19	— .20
Dextrin, imported, Potato .....	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato .....	lb.	.08	— .09 1/4
Dover's Powder .....	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Dragons Blood .....	lb.	.25	— .63
Reeds .....	lb.	.81	— .899
Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75	

Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	.75	— .79
Ergot, Russian .....	lb.	.80	— .85
Spanish .....	lb.	.15	— .20
Ether, U.S.P., 1900 .....	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880 .....	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed .....	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol .....	lb.	.65	— .74
Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.11	— .12
Fowler's Earth, pow'd. ....100 lb.		.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver .....	lb.	.65	— .70
Gold .....	lb.		
Glucose .....	100 lbs.	2.47	— 2.53
Glycerin, C.P., bulk .....	lb.	.60	— .61
Drums and bbls. added.			
C.P., in cans .....	lb.	.61	— .62
Dynamite, drums included .....	lb.	.60	— .62
Saponification, loose .....	lb.	.46	— .46 1/2
Soap, Lye, loose .....	lb.	.42	— .42 1/2
Glycyrhizin, Ammoniated lb.		3.45	— 3.70
Goa Powder .....	lb.		2.00
Grains of Paradise .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Guaiacol, liquid .....	lb.		
Guaiacol Carbonate .....	oz.		
Salicylate .....	oz.	1.60	— 1.85
Guarana .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Gun Cotton .....	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil .....	gross	2.75	— 3.20
Hexamethylenamine .....	lb.	.80	— .85
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime .....	lb.	.30	— .31
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime .....	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide .....	gross	7.25	— 21.00
Hydroquinone .....	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Ichthylol .....	lb.		
Iodine, Resublimed .....	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodoform, Powdered .....	lb.		5.00
Crystals .....	lb.		5.50
Iron Hypophosphate .....	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Perchloride .....	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate .....	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American .....	lb.	.75	— .77
Russian .....	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Kamala, U.S.P. ....lb.		1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin .....	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian .....	lb.	.25	— .27
Lanolin, hydrous .....	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Anhydrous .....	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Lead Carbonate, med. ....lb.		.45	— .50
Chloride .....	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide .....	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, mass .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Stick, domestic .....	lb.	.35	— .36
Foreign .....	lb.	.40	— .45
Lithium Benzoate .....	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Salicylate .....	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple .....	lb.		
Lupulin, U. S. P. ....lb.		2.45	— 2.50
Regular .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lycopodium .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Magnesium Carbonate, cs. ....lb.		.17	— .19
Glycerophosphate .....	lb.		4.00
Hypophosphate .....	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Peroxide .....	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Salicylate .....	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, .....			
Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.75
Manganese Glycerophos. ....lb.			4.50
Hypophosphate .....	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide .....	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate .....	lb.		.45
Manna, large flake .....	lb.		
Small flake .....	lb.	.80	— .83
Sorts .....	lb.	.37	— .39
Menthol, Japanese .....	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Recryst. ....lb.		4.90	— 4.95
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....ea.		115.00	— 120.00
Bisulphate .....	lb.		1.94
Iodide, green .....	lb.		4.95
Red .....	lb.		5.05
Yellow .....	lb.		4.95
Blue mass .....	lb.		1.05
Powdered .....	lb.		1.07
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c. ....lb.			1.08
50 p.c. ....lb.			1.33
Calomel, American .....	lb.		2.28
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst. lb.			2.03
Powdered .....	lb.		1.98
Red Precipitate .....	lb.		2.58
White Precipitate .....	lb.		2.68
Methylene Blue .....	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Metol .....	lb.		
Milk Sugar, powdered .....	lb.		.17
Mirbane Oil .....	lb.	.33	— .34



## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.

Morphine, sulphate, bulk.....oz.	5.35	— 5.50	Benzoate, granulated .....lb.	5.00	— 5.40	Formic, Conc. ....lb.	.70	— 1.00
1-oz. vials .....oz.	5.55	— 5.60	Powdered .....lb.	4.80	— 4.90	Gallic, U. S. P., bulk.....lb.	1.25	— 1.27
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes.....oz.	5.75	— 5.80	Bicarb, English .....lb.	.03½	— .04	Glycerophosphoric .....lb.	3.45	— 5.00
¾-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.....oz.	5.80	— 5.85	Amer. f.o.b. works.....lb.	.02	— .03	Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150.....oz.	.22	— .30
Diacetyl hydrochloride .....lb.	6.70	— 7.30	Bromide .....lb.	2.55	— 2.60	Dilute .....lb.	.87	— 2.45
Moss, Iceland .....lb.	.10	— .11	Glycerophosphate crystals lb.	.81	— .85	Hydrobromic, Conc. ....lb.	.22	— 1.00
Irish .....lb.	.11	— .12	Hypophosphite .....lb.	3.50	— 3.55	Hypocyanic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	— .40
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	8.05	— 8.50	Iodide .....lb.	.18	— .20	Hypophosphorous, 50% ..lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Tonquin .....lb.	13.05	— 15.00	Nitrate, technical .....lb.	.23	— .25	U.S.P., 10% .....lb.	.45	— .50
Grain, Cab .....lb.	12.00	— 12.10	U. S. P. ....lb.	.05	— .06	Lactic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.90	— .95
Tonquin .....lb.	16.00	— 19.05	Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.09	— .12	Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Druggists .....lb.	16.00	— 16.50	Recrystallized .....lb.	.20	— .28	Muriatic, C.P. ....lb.	.05½	— .06½
Synthetic .....lb.	8.50	— 9.10	Dried .....lb.	.05	— .05½	Nitric, C.P. ....lb.	.06½	— .07
Naphthalene, flake .....lb.	.15	— .16	Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.00	— 4.20	Nitro Muriatic .....lb.	.17½	— .20
Balls .....lb.	.15	— .16	Salicylate .....lb.	.06	— .07	Oleic, purified .....lb.	.30	— .35
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	.18	— .19	Sulphate, U. S. P. (Glauber Salts) .....lb.	.23½	— .26	Oxalic, Cryst. casks .....lb.	.75	— .78
Sulphate .....lb.	.22	— .23	Tungstate .....lb.	.48	— .52	Palmitic, Tech. ....lb.	.55	— .60
Nux Vomica, whole .....lb.	.07	— .07½	Spermacet .....lb.	.46	— .50	Picric, kegs .....lb.	.29½	— .30½
Powdered .....lb.	.11½	— .12	Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P. ....lb.	.46	— .50	Phosphoric .....lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Opium, cases .....lb.	11.50	— 11.60	Aromatic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.47	— .48	Pyrogallic, resublimed .....lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Jobbing lots .....lb.	11.55	— 11.65	Ether Comp. ....lb.	2.25	— 2.31	Crystall, bottles .....lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	13.00	— 13.10	Nitrous Ether, U.S.P. ....lb.	.05½	— .05¾	Pyroligneous, purified .....lb.	.25	— .30
Granular .....lb.	13.00	— 13.10	Potato .....lb.	.06½	— .06¾	Crude .....gal.	3.75	— 4.10
Orthoform .....oz.	1.35	— 1.50	Powdered .....lb.	.08	— .09½	Salicylic .....lb.	.33	— .14
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P. ....lb.	3.25	— 3.40	Rice .....lb.	.05	— .06	Stearic .....lb.	.05	— .07
Papain .....lb.	2.50	— 3.00	Starch, Corn, Pearl .....lb.	1.00	— 1.05	Sulphuric, C. P. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	.32	— .33	Potato .....lb.	.05½	— .05¾	Sulphurous, U.S.P. ....lb.	.66	— .65
Paris Green, kegs .....lb.	.03½	— .04	Powdered .....lb.	.05	— .06	Tannic, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	.430	— 4.50
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls lb.	.05½	— .05¾	Rice .....lb.	.05	— .06	Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.40	— 2.90
Cream .....lb.	.07½	— .08	Storax, liquid .....lb.	.22	— .23½	Trichloroacetic .....lb.	.430	— 4.50
Lily white .....lb.	.11½	— .11¾	Strontium Acetate .....lb.	.35	— .40	Valeric .....lb.	.430	— 4.50
Snow white .....lb.	.11½	— .11¾	Bromide .....lb.	.35	— .40			
Phenolphthalein .....lb.	18.00	— 20.00	Iodide .....lb.	.275	— .300			
Phosphorus .....lb.	.35	— 1.00	Nitrate .....lb.	.22	— .23½			
Paste .....lb.	.07	— .08	Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk oz.	.108	— 1.05			
Pilocarpine .....oz.	4.05	— 5.00	Powder .....lb.	.108	— 1.05			
Piperidine .....oz.	.80	— .85	Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.90	— .95			
Piperin .....oz.	.50	— .55	Sulphate .....oz.	.18	— .20			
Podophyllin, U.S.P. ....oz.	2.70	— 2.80	Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.50	— 1.10			
Poppy Heads .....lb.	.75	— .80	Sulphonah .....lb.	15.00	— 16.00			
Potassium acetate .....lb.	1.45	— 1.50	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	13.50	— 14.50			
Bicarb .....lb.	1.40	— 1.42	Sulphur, Com'l .....100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.75			
Bisulphate .....lb.	.50	— .60	Flour .....100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.40			
C.P. ....lb.	.75	— .85	Flowers .....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60			
Bromide (bulk gran.) .....lb.	1.70	— 1.72	Technical .....lb.	.48	— .50			
Citrate, bulk .....lb.	.37	— .38	Roll .....100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.30			
Cyanide Mixture .....lb.	2.05	— 2.10	Precipitated (Lac) .....lb.	.08	— .10			
Glycerophosphate .....lb.	1.50	— 1.52	Washed .....lb.	.02	— .04			
Hypophosphite .....lb.	4.30	— 4.35	Purified .....lb.	.12	— .15			
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	.25	— .25	Tamarinds .....lb.	.03½	— .04			
Lactophosphate .....oz.	1.90	— 2.00	Tar, Barbadoes .....gal.	.20	— .25			
Permanganate .....lb.	3.00	— 3.25	North Carolina, 1 pt. ....doz.	.61	— .75			
Salicylate .....lb.	.50	— .60	Tartar Emetic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.60	— .62			
Sulphate, pure .....lb.	.60	— .75	Second hands .....lb.	.50	— .50			
C.P. ....lb.	.75	— .85	Terpin Hydrate .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25			
Tartrate, pow'd .....lb.	.02	— .03	Thymol, crystals .....lb.	9.75	— 9.80			
Pumice Stone, pow'd .....lb.	.02	— .03	Iodide .....lb.	.35	— .35½			
Pyoktanin Blue .....oz.	.09	— .10	Tin, crystals .....lb.	.16	— .16½			
Quassia chips .....lb.	.08	— .08½	Bichloride .....lb.	.57	— .58			
Rasped .....lb.	.09½	— .10	Oxide .....lb.	4.05	— 4.35			
Powdered .....lb.	.75	— .75	Toluol, pure .....gal.	4.00	— 4.50			
Quinine, 100 oz. tins .....oz.	.75	— .75	Commercial .....lb.	1.15	— 1.20			
50-oz. tins .....oz.	.75	— .75	Artificial .....lb.	.14	— .17			
25-oz. tins .....oz.	.75	— .75	Spirits, See Naval Stores.	.57	— .59			
1-oz. tins .....oz.	.75	— .80	Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist.	.53	— .56			
Second hands .....oz.	.70	— .75	Gran. ....lb.	.22	— .25			
Amsterdam .....oz.	.50	— 2.25	Med. ....lb.	.30	— .35			
German .....oz.	.50	— 2.25	Zinc Carbonate .....lb.	.24	— .27			
Java .....oz.	.50	— 2.25	Chloride .....lb.	.15	— .17			
Resorcin .....lb.	20.00	— 21.00	Iodide .....lb.	5.50	— 5.75			
Rochelle Salt .....lb.	.60	— .61	Metallic, C.P. ....lb.	.20	— .25			
Rose Water, triple dist., dem lb.	.02½	— .04	Oxide .....lb.	4.75	— 5.00			
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.....lb.	13.50	— 14.25	Permanganate .....lb.	.325	— .35			
Saccharin .....lb.	13.50	— 14.00	Salicylate .....lb.	.15	— .18			
Saffron .....lb.	.31	— .32	C.P. ....lb.	.06½	— .08			
Salicin, bulk .....lb.	5.50	— 6.45	Sulphate .....lb.	.06½	— .08			
Salol, bulk .....lb.	9.75	— 10.00						
Sandalwood .....lb.	.10	— .15						
Ground .....lb.	.12	— .18						
Santonin, cryst., bulk .....lb.	38.00	— 42.00						
Powdered .....lb.	39.00	— 42.00						
Scammony, resin .....lb.	1.85	— 1.95						
Powdered .....lb.	2.00	— 2.20						
Seidlitz Mixture .....lb.	.27½	— .27½						
Silver Chloride .....oz.	.60	— .61						
Nitrate .....oz.	.45½	— .47½						
Sticks (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.40	— .41						
Oxide .....lb.	.96	— 1.00						
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.15	— .16						
Marseilles, white .....lb.	.11	— .11½						
Green, pure .....lb.	.11	— .11½						
Ordinary .....lb.	.08	— .09						
Powdered .....lb.	.27	— .28						
Mottled, pure .....lb.	.11	— .11½						
Ordinary .....lb.	.08	— .09						
Sodium, Acetate .....lb.	.11	— .12						
Cacodylate .....oz.	2.00	— 2.10						
Citrate .....lb.	.70	— .75						

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter .....lb.	—	—	Artificial .....lb.	6.55	— 8.00
Sweet, true .....lb.	.85	— .90	Peach kernel .....lb.	.38	— .39
Amber, crude .....lb.	—	—	Rectified .....lb.	—	—
Anise .....lb.	1.05	— 1.15	Bay .....lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Bergamot .....lb.	3.60	— 3.70	Bois de Rose .....lb.	3.80	— 4.30
Synthetic .....lb.	2.95	— 3.00	Cade .....lb.	.50	— .55
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs lb.	.90	— 1.10	Camphor, light color, heavy gravity .....lb.	.13	— .15
Japanese, white .....lb.	.16	— .20	Capsicum, oleo-resin .....lb.	3.55	— 3.60
Caraway .....lb.	2.80	— 2.85	Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech. ....lb.	1.15	— 1.17
Lead Free .....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Cedar Leaf .....lb.	.51	— .53
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	14½	— 15½	Citronella, Ceylon .....lb.	.52	— 53½
Java .....lb.	.95	— 1.00	Cloves, cans .....lb.	1.38	— 1.41
Bottles .....lb.	1.40	— 1.42	Copaiba .....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Coriander .....lb.	—	—	Croton .....lb.	.95	— 1.25
Cubeb .....lb.	3.20	— 3.25	Cumin .....lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Erigeron .....lb.	1.00	— 1.05	Eucalyptus, Australian .....lb.	.70	— .80
California .....lb.	.60	— .70	Fennel, sweet .....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Geranium, Algerian .....lb.	3.45	— 4.25	Bourbon .....lb.	3.30	— 3.60
Turkish .....lb.	3.25	— 3.50	Gingergrass .....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Hemlock .....lb.	.57	— .75	Juniper Berries, rect. ....lb.	6.40	— 6.90
Twice rect. ....lb.	.80	— 1.15	Spike .....lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden .....lb.	.63	— .80	Lemon .....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Lemongrass .....lb.	.75	— 1.00	Limes, expressed .....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Distilled .....lb.	2.00	— 3.00	Mace, expressed .....lb.	.80	— .85
Distilled .....lb.	1.05	— 1.10	Malefern .....lb.	—	—
Mustard, natural .....lb.	—	—	Artificial .....lb.	—	—
Neroli, bigarade .....lb.	35.50	— 47.00	Petal .....lb.	45.00	— 50.00
Artificial .....lb.	—	—	Nutmeg .....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Orange, bitter .....lb.	2.05	— 2.15			

## Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.....lb.	.07½	— .08	Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys .....lb.	.50	— .50½
Benzoic, from gum .....lb.	.650	— 7.00	Boric, cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	.12	— .12½
ex Toluol .....lb.	.12½	— .12¾	Powdered .....lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Butyric, Tech. abs. ....lb.	1.45	— 1.55	60 per cent .....lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Camphoric, crst, U.S.P., drs—lb.	1.05	— 1.10	Carbolic, crst, U.S.P., drs—lb.	1.00	— 1.05
bottles .....lb.	4.90	— 6.20	Cinnamic .....lb.	6.20	— 6.40
Chrysophanic .....lb.	.64	— .65	Citric, crystals .....lb.	.75	— 1.20
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.....gal.	1.45	— 1.55	Chromic, 85 per cent .....lb.	1.45	— 1.55

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Sweet .....	lb.	2.20	—	2.75	Wild Cherry .....	lb.	.05	—	.07	German .....	lb.	.36	—	.41
Origanum .....	lb.	18½	—	.24	Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.03½	—	.04½	Pichi .....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Patchouli .....	lb.	15.00	—	15.25	<b>BEANS</b>									
Pennyroyal .....	lb.	1.85	—	2.00	Calabar .....	lb.	.22½	—	.26	Prince's Pine .....	lb.	.08	—	.10
Imported .....	lb.	1.55	—	1.65	St. Ignatius .....	lb.	.18	—	.21	Pulsatilla .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Peppermint, tins .....	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	St. John's Bread .....	lb.	.04	—	.04½	Plantain .....	lb.	4.05	—	5.05
Bottles .....	lb.	2.60	—	2.65	Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Queen of the Meadow .....	lb.	.07	—	.09
Petit Grain, S. A. ....	lb.	2.70	—	3.45	Para .....	lb.	.57	—	.65	Rose, red .....	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
French .....	lb.	8.00	—	9.00	Surinam .....	lb.	.72	—	.76	Rosemary .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Pimento .....	lb.	1.76	—	1.85	Vanilla Bourbon .....	lb.	2.75	—	3.50	Rue .....	lb.	.40	—	.49
Pine Needles .....	lb.	.85	—	.90	Mexican, whole .....	lb.	4.00	—	5.00	Sage, stemless, Austrian ..	lb.	.55	—	.55½
Rhodium .....	lb.	.85	—	.90	Cuts .....	lb.	3.45	—	3.65	Rubbed .....	lb.	.50	—	.51
Rose, Natural .....	oz.	11.00	—	14.00	South American .....	lb.	3.35	—	3.60	Grinding .....	lb.	.42	—	.43
Artificial .....	lb.	2.60	—	2.90	Tahiti, white label .....	lb.	—	—	—	Greek .....	lb.	10½	—	.11
Rosemary .....	lb.	.73	—	.83	Green label .....	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Spanish .....	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Saflor .....	lb.	.36	—	.37	<b>BERRIES</b>									
Sandalwood, East Indian ..	lb.	7.80	—	7.95	Cube, ordinary .....	lb.	.43	—	.46	Savory .....	lb.	.20	—	.21
West Indian .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	XX .....	lb.	.48	—	.51	Senna, Alexandria, whole ..	lb.	.65	—	.70
Sassafras, natural .....	lb.	.65	—	.80	Powdered .....	lb.	.46	—	.50	Half leaf .....	lb.	.47	—	.50
Artificial .....	lb.	.25	—	.27	Fish .....	lb.	.04	—	.05	Siftings .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Savin .....	lb.	—	—	—	Horse, Nettle, dry .....	lb.	.12½	—	.13	Powdered .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Spearment .....	lb.	1.70	—	1.75	Juniper .....	lb.	.05	—	.05½	Tinnevely .....	lb.	.34	—	.40
Spruce .....	lb.	.45	—	.55	Laurel .....	lb.	.04½	—	.05½	Fods .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Tansy .....	lb.	2.45	—	2.50	Poke .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	Squaw Vine .....	lb.	.08½	—	.10
Thyme, red, French .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Prickly, Ash .....	lb.	.11½	—	.12½	Skullcap .....	lb.	.15	—	.15½
White, French .....	lb.	1.45	—	1.70	Saw Palmetto .....	lb.	.07½	—	.08½	Spearmint, American .....	lb.	.18	—	.21
Wine, Ethereal, light .....	lb.	2.50	—	3.08	Slao .....	lb.	.65	—	.70	Stramonium .....	lb.	.26	—	.29
Heavy .....	lb.	4.00	—	5.50	Sumac .....	lb.	—	—	.04	Tansy .....	lb.	.8½	—	.09½
Wintergreen leaves, true ..	lb.	4.25	—	4.40	<b>FLOWERS</b>									
Synthetic .....	lb.	2.55	—	2.70	Arnica .....	lb.	.80	—	.85	Thyme .....	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Birch, Sweet .....	lb.	2.75	—	2.85	Powdered .....	lb.	.70	—	.75	Uva Ursi .....	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Wormseed, Baltimore .....	lb.	2.15	—	2.20	Borage .....	lb.	1.02	—	1.05	Water Pepper .....	lb.	.08	—	.10
Wormwood .....	lb.	2.25	—	2.55	Calendula .....	lb.	.75	—	.80	Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Ylang Ylang, Bombay .....	lb.	15.00	—	24.00	Chamomile, German .....	lb.	—	—	—	Wintergreen .....	lb.	.08	—	.10
Manila .....	lb.	28.00	—	35.00	Belgian .....	lb.	—	—	—	Wormwood .....	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Artificial .....	lb.	20.00	—	25.00	Hungarian .....	lb.	.60	—	.65	Yerba Santa .....	lb.	.08	—	.08½
<b>Crude Drugs</b>														
<b>BALSAMS</b>														
Copaiba, Para .....	lb.	.69	—	.72	Roman .....	lb.	.40	—	.47	<b>ROOTS</b>				
South American .....	lb.	.70	—	.75	Spanish .....	lb.	.61	—	.66	Aconite English .....	lb.	.70	—	.80
Fir, Canada .....	gal.	5.00	—	5.40	Clover Tops .....	lb.	.18	—	.20	Powdered .....	lb.	.80	—	.90
Oregon .....	gal.	.75	—	.85	Dogwood .....	lb.	.12	—	.13	German .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Peru .....	lb.	4.12	—	4.30	Elder .....	lb.	15½	—	.16	Powdered .....	lb.	.25	—	.29
Tolu .....	lb.	.38	—	.39	Insect, open .....	lb.	—	—	—	Alkanet .....	lb.	.80	—	.85
<b>BARKS</b>					Closed .....	lb.	—	—	—	Althea, cut .....	lb.	.60	—	.70
Angostura .....	lb.	.30	—	.33	Powd. Flowers and stems ..	lb.	.27	—	.28	Whole .....	lb.	.15	—	.15
Basswood Bark, pressed ..	lb.	.18	—	.22	Powd. Flowers .....	lb.	.41	—	.45	Angelic, American .....	lb.	14½	—	.15
Blackberry, of Root .....	lb.	.06½	—	.08	Kousso .....	lb.	—	—	—	German .....	lb.	.19	—	.23
Blackhaw, of root .....	lb.	.17	—	.19	Lavender, ordinary .....	lb.	.21	—	.23	Arnica .....	lb.	.65	—	.80
of Tree .....	lb.	10½	—	.11	Select .....	lb.	.25	—	.30	Arrowroot, Am. ....	lb.	.06	—	.07
Buckhorn .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.05	Linden, with leaves .....	lb.	.40	—	.46	Bermuda .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Calisaya .....	lb.	.19	—	.28	Malva .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.55	St. Vincent .....	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cascara Sagrada .....	lb.	.08	—	.12	Mullein .....	lb.	—	—	—	Bamboo Brier .....	lb.	.06	—	.06
Cascarilla quills .....	lb.	.26	—	.27	Orange .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.05	Bearsfoot .....	lb.	—	—	.05
Siftings .....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Ox-Eye Daisy .....	lb.	—	—	.05½	Belladonna, German .....	lb.	2.05	—	2.10
Chestnut .....	lb.	.06	—	.07	Patchouli .....	lb.	.36	—	.41	Powdered .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Cinchona, red, quills .....	lb.	.30	—	.31	Poppy, red .....	lb.	.46	—	.51	Berberis, aq. ....	lb.	10½	—	12
Broken .....	lb.	.25	—	.26	Saffron, American .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.25	Beth .....	lb.	.21	—	.24
Yellow, "quills" .....	lb.	.30	—	.31	Valencia (see Linden) ..	lb.	10.90	—	11.20	Bitter .....	lb.	.23	—	.25
Broken .....	lb.	.25	—	.25½	<b>LEAVES AND HERBS</b>									
Loba, pale, bs. ....	lb.	.25	—	.25½	Aconite, German .....	lb.	.14	—	.16	Blueflag .....	lb.	.12	—	.15
Powdered, bxs. ....	lb.	.18	—	.18½	Powdered .....	lb.	.15	—	.16	Bryonia .....	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Maracaibo, yellow, pow'd ..	lb.	.15	—	.17½	Balmomy .....	lb.	.06	—	.08½	Burdock .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Condurango .....	lb.	.22	—	.24	Bay, true .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.05	American .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Coto .....	lb.	.17	—	.19	Belladonna .....	lb.	1.90	—	2.05	Calamus, bleached .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Cotton Root .....	lb.	.08	—	.08½	Boneset, leaves and tops ..	lb.	.06½	—	.09	Unbleached .....	lb.	.22	—	.24
Cramp .....	lb.	.05	—	.06	Broom Top .....	lb.	.10	—	.13	Colosh, black .....	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Dogwood, Jamaica .....	lb.	.06	—	.07½	Cannabis Indica .....	lb.	2.60	—	2.65	Blue .....	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Elm, grinding .....	lb.	.13	—	.15	Catnip .....	lb.	.08	—	.12	Colchicum .....	lb.	1.32	—	1.35
Ordinary, bdls. ....	lb.	.17½	—	.19	Buchu, short .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Colombo .....	lb.	.21	—	.25
Powdered .....	lb.	.14	—	.15	Lang .....	lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Comfrey, crushed .....	lb.	.13	—	.17
Hemlock .....	lb.	.05	—	.07	Chestnut .....	lb.	.59	—	.64	Culver's .....	lb.	.09½	—	.11
Lemon Peel .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06½	Chiretta .....	lb.	.23	—	.25	Cranesbill .....	lb.	.04	—	.06
Mezereon .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	Coca, Huancuco .....	lb.	—	—	—	Powdered .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Oak, red .....	lb.	.08	—	.10	Truxillo .....	lb.	.34	—	.39	Dandelion, German .....	lb.	.30	—	.32
White .....	lb.	.04	—	.05	Coltsfoot .....	lb.	.59	—	.60	American .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Orange Peel, bitter .....	lb.	.05	—	.06	Conium .....	lb.	.21	—	.22	Doggrass .....	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Sweet .....	lb.	.07	—	.07½	Corn Silk .....	lb.	.10	—	.11	Echinacea .....	lb.	.21	—	.22
Trieste .....	lb.	.10	—	.11	Damiana .....	lb.	.09	—	.10	Elecampane .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Prickly Ash, Southern .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	Deel Tongue .....	lb.	.08	—	.09	Galangal .....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Northern .....	lb.	.10	—	.11	Digitalis .....	lb.	.89	—	.94	Gelsemium .....	lb.	.05	—	.06
Pomegranate .....	lb.	.25	—	.27	Dandelion .....	lb.	.18	—	.20	Gentian .....	lb.	.29	—	.30
of Fruit .....	lb.	.30	—	.32	Eucalyptus .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Powdered .....	lb.	.30	—	.32
Quebracho .....	lb.	.49	—	.50	Euphorbia pilulifera .....	lb.	.37	—	.40	Geranium .....	lb.	.05	—	.06
Sassafras, ordinary .....	lb.	.11	—	.16	Grindelia, Robusta .....	lb.	.08½	—	.09	Ginger, African .....	lb.	11½	—	.12
Select .....	lb.	.15	—	.16	Henbane, German .....	lb.	1.30	—	1.50	Jamaica, unbleached .....	lb.	.18	—	.19
Simaruba .....	lb.	.15	—	.17	Russian .....	lb.	1.27	—	1.30	Bleached .....	lb.	19½	—	.20½
Soap, whole .....	lb.	.08	—	.09	Lovage .....	lb.	.29	—	.34	Ginseng, wild, Southern ..	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Cut .....	lb.	.11	—	.16	Henna .....	lb.	.13	—	.15	Northwestern .....	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Crushed .....	lb.	.09½	—	.10	Horehound .....	lb.	.20	—	.24	Eastern .....	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Tonga .....	lb.	.40	—	.41	Jaborandi .....	lb.	.19	—	.20	Cultivated .....	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Wahoo of Root .....	lb.	.28	—	.34	Laurel .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06	Golden Seal .....	lb.	4.30	—	4.50
of Tree .....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Life Everlasting .....	lb.	.05	—	.07	Powdered .....	lb.	4.65	—	4.70
Willow, Black .....	lb.	.08	—	.10	Liverwort .....	lb.	.24	—	.26	Goldthread (Coptis) .....	lb.	.35	—	.50
White .....	lb.	.12	—	.15	Lobelia .....	lb.	.07½	—	.09	Hellebore, white .....	lb.	.37	—	.40
White Pine .....	lb.	.4½	—	.05	Matico .....	lb.	.36	—	.37	Powdered .....	lb.	.42	—	.44
White Poplar .....	lb.	.04	—	.04½	Marjoram, German .....	lb.	.35	—	.40	Black .....	lb.	.11	—	.12½
					French .....	lb.	13½	—	.14	Ipecac, Cartagena .....	lb.	2.80	—	3.05
					Pennyroyal .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07½	Powdered .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.05
					Peppermint, American .....	lb.	.15	—	.19	Rio .....	lb.	3.70	—	3.95
										Jalap, whole .....	lb.	.10	—	.13
										Powdered .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
										Kava Kava .....	lb.	.18	—	.21
										Ladies' Slipper .....	lb.	.26	—	.31





## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Salts .....	lb.	—	—	German .....	lb.	—	No. 3 .....	gal.	.15	—	.16
Annatto, fine .....	lb.	.32	—	Neutral .....	lb.	—	No. 4 .....	gal.	.13	—	.14
Seed .....	lb.	.16 1/2	.17 1/2	Herring .....	gal.	—	<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c. ....	lb.	.45	—	Horse .....	lb.	.10	<b>NAVAL STORES</b>				
65 p.c. ....	lb.	.45	.55	Lard, prime, winter .....	gal.	.96	<b>SPIRITS TURPENTINE</b>				
47 p.c. ....	lb.	.40	.50	Off Prime .....	gal.	.91	Spirits Turpentine .....	gal.	.40	—	.40 1/2
Camwood .....	lb.	.17	.20	Extra, No. 1 .....	gal.	.84	Pitch, prime .....	200-lb. bbls.	3.65	—	3.90
Carmine, No. 40 .....	lb.	4.50	6.00	No. 2 .....	gal.	.81	Tar, pure .....	50-gal. bbls.	5.50	—	5.75
Cochineal .....	lb.	.80	.90	Menhaden, Northr. crude ..	gal.	.79	Rosin, com. to g'd, 280-lb. bbls.	4.20	—	4.25	
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	South, crude .....	lb.	—	<b>SHELLAC</b>				
Cudbear, French .....	lb.	—	—	Brown, strained .....	gal.	.58	D. C. ....	lb.	.30	—	.31
Concentrated .....	lb.	.42	.60	Light, strained .....	lb.	.59	Diamond "T" .....	lb.	.29	—	.30
English .....	lb.	—	—	Yellow bl'chd, winter .....	gal.	.61	V. S. O. ....	lb.	.30	—	.31
Cutch, bales .....	lb.	.12	.18	White, bl'chd, winter .....	gal.	.63	Fine orange .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Boxes .....	lb.	.14	.18	Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ....	gal.	1.03	Second orange .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Divi-Divi .....	ton	60.00	62.00	30 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.96	T. N. ....	lb.	.23	—	.24
Flavine .....	lb.	1.15	1.80	40 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.93	A. C. Garnet .....	lb.	.22	—	.23
Eosine .....	lb.	9.00	10.50	Prime .....	gal.	.87	Button Lac .....	lb.	.30	—	.31
Fustic stick .....	ton	25.00	30.00	Dark .....	gal.	.83	Regular, bleached .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Young, root .....	ton	100 1/2	120.00	Oleo Oil .....	lb.	.10 1/2	Bone, Dry .....	lb.	.31	—	.32
Gambier Spot .....	lb.	.10	.13	Porpoise, body .....	gal.	—	<b>SPIGOS</b>				
Hyperic Wood, Chipped .....	lb.	3.20	4.00	Jaw .....	gal.	—	Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 .....	lb.	.23	—	.24
Indigo, Bengal .....	lb.	2.75	3.05	Red (Crude Oleic Acid) ..	lb.	.08 1/2	Canton, rolls .....	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/2
Guatemala .....	lb.	2.60	3.00	Saponified .....	lb.	.09	Saigon, rolls .....	lb.	.57	—	.58
Kurpaha .....	lb.	1.45	1.50	Seal, white .....	gal.	—	Capsicum, Japan .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Madras .....	lb.	—	—	Sod Oil .....	lb.	.07 1/2	Bombay .....	lb.	.19	—	.19 1/2
Synthetic (J) .....	lb.	—	—	Sperm, bleached, winter	38 deg., cold test .....	.77	Cassia Buds .....	lb.	.27	—	.28
Iron Nitrate, commercial .....	lb.	.02 1/4	.03	45 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.75	Chillies, Japan .....	lb.	.37	—	.38
True .....	lb.	.04 1/4	.06	Natural winter, 38 deg. ....	gal.	.73	Mombassa .....	lb.	.27	—	.28
Logwood, stick .....	ton	—	—	cold test .....	gal.	.73	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	lb.	.21	—	.23
Roots .....	ton	—	—	Stearic, single pressed .....	lb.	.13	Cloves, Amboyna .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Madder, Dutch .....	lb.	.24	.33	Double pressed .....	lb.	.14	Penang .....	lb.	.35	—	.36
Myrobalsans .....	ton	58.00	61.00	Triple pressed .....	lb.	.15	Zanzibar .....	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/2
Nigrosin .....	lb.	2.25	2.50	Tallow, acidless .....	gal.	.85	Ginger, Jamaica .....	lb.	.18	—	.19
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo .....	lb.	.60	.70	Prime .....	gal.	.83	Ginger, grinding .....	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/2
Chinese .....	lb.	.22	.28	Whale, natural winter .....	gal.	.58	African .....	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.10 1/2
Persian Berries .....	lb.	—	—	Bleached .....	gal.	.60	Cochin .....	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/4
Quercitron .....	ton	35.00	44.00	Extra bleached, winter .....	gal.	.62	Japan .....	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Soluble, Blue .....	lb.	—	2.50	<b>VEGETABLE</b>			Mace, Banda .....	lb.	.65	—	.66
Sumac .....	ton	80.00	84.00	Castor, No. 1, bbls. ....	lb.	.20	Batavia, No. 1 .....	lb.	.27	—	.28
Turmeric, Madras .....	lb.	.13	.14	Cases .....	lb.	.20	Nutmegs, 110s .....	lb.	.27	—	.28
Aleppy .....	lb.	.11 1/2	.12	No. 3 .....	lb.	.20	Paprika, Spanish .....	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17
Pubna .....	lb.	—	—	Chaulmoogra .....	lb.	1.45	Hungarian .....	lb.	.30	—	.30
China .....	lb.	.11	.12	Cocoanut Oil, Coch. ....	lb.	.18	Pepper, black, Sing. ....	lb.	.17 1/4	—	.17 1/2
Turkey Red Oil .....	lb.	.14 1/2	.20	Ceylon .....	lb.	.16 1/2	White .....	lb.	.21	—	.22
Zinc Dust, prime heavy .....	lb.	.33	.37	Copra .....	lb.	.16 1/2	Pimento .....	lb.	.05	—	.06 1/2
<b>CHIPPED DYEWOODS</b>					Corn, refined .....	100-lb.	<b>OIL, CAKE AND MEAL</b>				
Barwood .....	lb.	Nominal	—	Cottonseed, prime, yel. ....	lb.	.10 1/2	Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills,				
Camwood .....	lb.	Nominal	—	Summer, white .....	lb.	.11 1/4	Texas .....	short ton			
Fustic .....	lb.	.05	.07	Winter .....	lb.	.11 1/4	Mills, New Orleans .....	—			
Hyperic .....	lb.	.06	.08	Crude, f.o.b. mills .....	gal.	.71	Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30.00			
Logwood .....	lb.	.09	.15	Linseed, raw, car lots .....	gal.	.76	Montgomery .....	—			
Red Saunders .....	lb.	.15	.16	5 bbl. lots .....	gal.	.78	New Orleans .....	lb.	28.00	— 32.00	
<b>EXTRACTS</b>					Boiled, 5 bbl. lots .....	gal.	Corn Cake, .....	short ton	— 28.50		
Archil, double .....	lb.	.40	.41	Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.	—	.80	Meal .....	—	— 30.60		
Concentrated .....	lb.	.45	.50	Mustard .....	gal.	—	Linseed Cake .....	short ton	— 25.00		
Barberry, French .....	lb.	.35	.38	Olive, denatured .....	gal.	.95	Meal .....	—	— 28.00		
Cutch, Catechu, dye .....	lb.	.18	.20	Feets .....	lb.	.13	<b>SALT PRODUCTS</b>				
Borneo .....	lb.	.16	.18	U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.05	Salt, fine, Empire City .....				
Mangrove .....	lb.	.12	.15	Palm, Lagos .....	lb.	—	280-lb. bbls .....				
Fustic .....	lb.	.30	.34	Commercial .....	lb.	—	Fine .....	200-lb. sacks	— 1.34		
Gall .....	lb.	.20	.21	Prime, red .....	lb.	—	Turk's Island .....				
Hematin Extract .....	lb.	.60	.65	Palm, kernel .....	lb.	.16	Coarse .....	140-lb. bags	—		
Contracts .....	lb.	.65	.70	Peanut Oil, white .....	gal.	1.20	Mineral .....	140-lb. bags	— .84		
Spot lots .....	lb.	.65	.70	Pine Oil, white .....	lb.	.95	Ceare, ground .....	200-lb. bags	— 1.10		
Hemlock .....	lb.	.05 1/2	.06	Yellow .....	lb.	.80	Rock, lump .....	200-lb. bags	— 1.45		
Indigo .....	lb.	.28	.32	Poppy .....	lb.	—	Salt Cake, bulk .....	lb.	.60	— .70	
Logwood, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.60	.70	Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in	gal.	—	<b>MOLASSES AND SYRUPS</b>				
Spot lots .....	lb.	.65	.70	bbls. ....	gal.	—	<b>Centrifugals</b>				
Mangrove .....	lb.	—	.15	Blown .....	gal.	—	Prime .....	gal.	.38	— .40	
Oak .....	lb.	—	—	Refined .....	gal.	—	Open kettle .....	gal.	.40	— .45	
Osage Orange .....	lb.	—	—	Resin Oil, first rect .....	lb.	.29	Blackstrap .....	gal.	.18	— .20	
Powdered .....	lb.	—	.50	Second .....	gal.	.39	Sugar Syrup, common .....	gal.	.22	— .24	
Paste .....	lb.	.25	.35	Third .....	lb.	.50	Medium .....	lb.	.24	— .25	
Palmetto .....	lb.	—	—	Sesame .....	lb.	—	Fancy .....	lb.	.28	— .30	
Persian Berry .....	lb.	.30	.24	Soya Bean, English .....	lb.	.09	<b>Honey</b>				
Quebracho, solid .....	lb.	.14 1/2	.15	Manchurian .....	lb.	.09	Clear Comb, fancy .....	lb.	.13	— .14	
51 deg. ....	lb.	.10 1/2	.11	Tar Oil, gen. dist. ....	gal.	.40	Clover, lower grades .....	lb.	.10	— .12	
42 deg. ....	lb.	.08 1/2	.09 1/2	Commercial .....	lb.	.30	Extracted .....	lb.	.06	— .07 1/2	
Quercitron (bark) .....	lb.	.25	.30	<b>MINERAL</b>			Buckwheat ext. ....	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2	
Orange .....	lb.	—	.25	Black, reduced, 29 gravity,	gal.	.12 1/4	Syrup, Corn, 42 deg. ....	lb.	2.31	— 2.32	
Yellow .....	lb.	—	.25	25@30 cold test .....	gal.	.13	<b>COCOA</b>				
Sumac .....	lb.	.12	.16	29 gravity, 15 cold test .....	gal.	.13	Caracas .....	lb.	.16	— .17	
<b>Oils</b>					Summer .....	gal.	Bahia .....	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16 1/2	
<b>ANIMAL AND FISH</b>					Cylinder, light filtered .....	gal.	Cuban .....	lb.	.15	— .16	
Cod, Newfoundland .....	gal.	.62	.63	Dark, filtered .....	gal.	.19	Trinidad .....	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16 1/2	
Domestic, prime .....	gal.	.60	.61	Extra cold test .....	gal.	.26	Haiti .....	lb.	.14	— .15	
Cod Liver, Newf'land .....	bbl.	120.00	125.00	Dark steam refined .....	gal.	.14	Maracaibo .....	lb.	.20	— .21	
Norwegian .....	bbl.	150.00	155.00	Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav. ....	gal.	.25	<b>REFINED SUGAR</b>				
Degras, American .....	lb.	.07	.07 1/2	Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal.	—	<b>(Prices in Barrels)</b>				
English .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.08 1/2	Gravity .....	gal.	.20					
					Paraffin, high viscosity .....	gal.					
					903@907 sp. gr. ....	gal.					
					Red Paraffin .....	gal.					
					Spindle, No. 1, filtered .....	gal.					
					No. 2 .....	gal.					

# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

**NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.**

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.55	—	.66	Acid, Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons..lb.	4.05	—	4.30	Ammonium Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15
1st select powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Bulk.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25	Fluoride.....lb.	.50	—	.58
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.60	—	.70	From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.35	—	.40	Hypophosph. (lb. 195).....oz.	.15	—	.18
Seconds.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.			
Sorts.....lb.	.34	—	.36	Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)				15.....lb.			.30
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.36	—	.38	Less.....lb.	.08	—	.09	Iodide.....lb.	5.25	—	5.55
Acetanilid.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50	C. P.....lb.	.15	—	.22	Molybdate.....oz.	.40	—	.45
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Muriate.....lb.	.22	—	.24
Technical.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.....lb.	1.20	—	1.35	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.12	—	.18
Sulphite, 16-oz. cans incl. ea.	3.50	—	3.75	Medicinal.....lb.	1.25	—	1.45	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.26
2-oz.....ea.	1.40	—	1.40	Powdered.....lb.	.74	—	.83	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.25	—	.28
Acetphenetid, U.S.P.....oz.	1.70	—	1.85	Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Granulated.....lb.	.35	—	.38
Acetozone, P. D. & Co.....oz.		—	5.25	Powdered.....lb.	.87	—	.92	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	1.10	—	1.60
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040).....lb.	.16	—	.20	Valeric, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.30	—	.38	Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	1.00	—	1.65
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb.	.18	—	.24	Acidol.....oz.		—	.60	1 oz., c.v. 4.....oz.		—	.15
U.S.P. Glacial, 99 p.c.....lb.	.58	—	.65	Acidin.....oz.		—	3.50	Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.60	—	.70
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.60	—	.65	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.		—		Salicylate.....lb.	3.25	—	3.75
Boric, cryst.....lb.	.17	—	.21	Leaves, German.....lb.	.22	—	.28	Sulphate.....lb.	.06	—	.16
From Toluol.....lb.	7.60	—	8.00	Powdered.....lb.	.28	—	.34	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	.28
Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Root, English.....lb.	1.00	—	1.00	Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.		—	2.00
Impalp.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	1.15	—	1.15	1-oz., c.v. 4.....oz.		—	.22
Butyric, 100 p.c.....lb.		—	2.70	Root, German.....lb.	.78	—	.88	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	5.60	—	5.80
Cacodylic.....oz.		—	2.00	Powdered.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Technical.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Camphoric.....lb.	4.45	—	4.75	Aconitine, Amorp. ¼ oz. v. ea.	1.75	—	2.25	Anaesthesin.....oz.		—	1.00
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	1.03	—	1.10	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.	1.00	—	1.00	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.35	—	.40
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	1.07	—	1.17	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.		—	.80	Seed.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous.....lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Anise Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.24
Crude, 10-95 p.c.....gal.	.40	—	.50	Hydrous.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Star.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	(See also Lanoline)				Angostura Bark.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.14	—	.15	Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.....ea.	.85	—	1.00	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20
1-lb.....lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Aduro (developer) 16-oz. bottles		—		Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm.		—	
C. P.....oz.		—	.25	incl. each.....ea.		—	10.00	bottles.....ea.		—	.60
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.40	—	.50	1-oz.....ea.		—	.75	Antifebrin.....oz.		—	.17
Cinnamic, pure.....lb.	5.00	—	5.50	Agar Agar.....lb.	.65	—	.85	Antimony Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb.		—	
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.26	—	.35	Agaricin.....oz.	1.20	—	1.30	g.s.b. 14.....lb.		—	.34
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.30	—	.30	Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle		—	2.00	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)			
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.68	—	.85	incl. each.....lb.		—	2.40	Needle.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Less than keg.....lb.	.80	—	.90	4-oz.....ea.		—	.40	Sulphurated (Kermes Min.		—	1.55
Granulated.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	2-oz.....ea.		—	3.00	eral).....lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.....lb.	1.50	—	1.50	Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. incl. lb.		—	.75	Antipyrine.....oz.	3.25	—	3.50
Gallic.....oz.		—	.19	10-10-gramme tubes in box.....ea.		—	.75	Apiol, liquid, green.....oz.		—	.35
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.20	—	1.60	Airol.....oz.	5.00	—	5.50	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor.		—	2.75
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.45	—	.50	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	2.72	—	2.75	phous, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.50	—	2.75
Hippuric.....oz.		—	.50	Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P.,		—	2.75	Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.50	—	2.75
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50.....oz.	.35	—	.50	bbls.....gal.	2.75	—	2.95	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.18	—	.23
G.a. Vial.....oz.	.50	—	.52	Less.....gal.	2.70	—	2.75	Powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.28
Hydrobrom, conc. v.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.gal.	2.73	—	2.85	Argyrol.....oz.		—	
Dil., U.S.P., 1 oz. v. incl. oz.	1.10	—	1.20	Denatured, bla. & ¼ bla.....gal.	.64	—	.78	Aristochin (Bayer).....oz.		—	2.20
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U.		—	.12	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.75	—	.80	Aristol, Bayer.....lb.	.95	—	1.10
S. P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Aldehyde, Commercial.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Arnica Flowers.....lb.	1.05	—	1.20
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut.		—	2.50	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.78	—	.85
pch., bot.....lb.	1.75	—	2.50	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.11	—	.15	Root.....lb.	.12	—	.14
52 p.c., ceres. bt.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	—	.53	Arrowroot, Amer.....lb.	.55	—	.60
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per		—	.14	Sweet Jordan.....lb.	.43	—	.53	Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	—	.60
cent.....oz.	.12	—	.14	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Jamaica.....lb.		—	
U. S. P., 10 p.c.....oz.	.06	—	.08	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45	St. Vincent.....lb.	.14	—	.16
Iodic.....oz.		—	1.25	Caps.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil		—	
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.....oz.	1.4	—	2.60	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.34	—	.37
Dilute.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Curacao, gourd.....lb.	.40	—	.47	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.35	—	.40
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	7.50	—	11.50	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Iodide.....oz.	.45	—	.50
Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys		—	.10	Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.52	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.09	—	.12
120 lbs. (4½c.).....lb.	.09	—	.10	Purified.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	—	.20
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Alolin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	—	.27
Nitric, 36 deg carboy.....lb.		—	.09½	Alphorzone.....oz.	3.00	—	4.00	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	—	.30
36 deg., less.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Althea Root, cut.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Asafetida, good fair.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30
38 deg., carboy.....lb.	.10	—	.11	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.05¼	—	.06¼	Powdered.....lb.	1.30	—	1.45
38 deg., less.....lb.	.13	—	.19	Dried, 1-lb. carton.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Aspirin.....oz.		—	.85
C.P., carboy.....lb.	.12	—	.12	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06¼	—	.10	25 oz. lots.....oz.		—	.80
C. P., less.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.07¼	—	.16	Tablets, per 100.....lb.		—	.88
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Chrome.....lb.		—	.50	Atophan (S. & G.).....oz.		—	1.40
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Potash, gran., pure.....lb.	.20	—	.23	Atropine, 1 gram.....oz.	2.50	—	2.75
Oxalic.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.23	—	.26	Sulphate, 1 gram.....oz.	2.25	—	2.50
Powdered.....lb.	.90	—	.95	Sodic, Technical.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Palmitic, (Technical).....lb.	.65	—	.70	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	1.00	—	1.20	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.		—	.28
Phosphomolybdic.....oz.	.80	—	.85	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.14	—	.18	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	.90	—	.95
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.09	—	.12	Oregon.....lb.	.16	—	.20
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c.....lb.	.35	—	.45	Cryst., C.P.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Peru.....lb.	4.60	—	4.90
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Purified.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Tolu.....lb.	.53	—	.58
Glacial sticks.....lb.	1.00	—	2.25	Alypin.....oz.		—	4.10	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Picric.....lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Ambergris, Black.....dr.	2.50	—	2.65	C. P.....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Pyrogallie, ¼, ½ and 1-lb.		—	2.90	Ambergris, gray.....lb.	4.00	—	6.00	Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys..lb.		—	.50
cans.....lb.		—	.25	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles		—		Chloride, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.25	—	.42
1-oz. v.....oz.		—	.30	1-oz. bottle incl.....oz.	.65	—	.75	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.55	—	.60
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.05	—	.07	C. T., 1 lb. bots.....lb.		—	1.00
Crude.....gal.	.30	—	.40	20 deg.....lb.	.07	—	.09½	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.25
				26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Pure, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.40	—	.45
				Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.07	—	.10
				Powdered.....lb.		—	.75	Pure precip.....lb.	.25	—	.30
				Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.10	—	.14	Sulphate, for X-ray diag.....lb.	.60	—	.65
				Benzoate.....oz.	.36	—	.40			—	.18
				From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.40	—	.44	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.		—	.24
				Bichromate, C.P.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.15	—	.19
				Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	4.50	—	4.75	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.15	—	.20
				Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.17	—	.22	Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.....gal.		—	1.85
				Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.....lb.	.29	—	.34	Less.....gal.	2.05	—	2.50
				Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.25	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.38	—	.42
								Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Beans, Tonka, Para .....	lb.	.75	—	.80	Calcium Sulphocarbolate .....	oz.	.20	—	.25	Colloidon, U.S.P., 1900.....	lb.	.49	—	.60
Surinam .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Calendula Flowers .....	lb.	.75	—	.90	Flexible .....	lb.	.55	—	.60
St. Ignatius .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)					Colocyath, select .....	lb.	.45	—	.60
Vanilla, Mexican, long.....	lb.	6.00	—	6.25	Camphor, refined .....	lb.	.55	—	.65	Pulp .....	lb.	.80	—	.90
Short .....	lb.	5.75	—	6.00	1/4 lb. squares .....	lb.	.56	—	.66	Colombo Root .....	lb.	.24	—	.30
Cuts .....	lb.	5.50	—	5.75	Powdered .....	lb.	.60	—	.70	Coltsfoot .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Bourbon .....	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Japanese .....	lb.	.55	—	.65	Comfrey Root, crude.....	lb.	.24	—	.26
So. American .....	lb.	4.00	—	4.75	Monobromated .....	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	Condurango Bark, true .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Tahiti .....	lb.	1.70	—	2.10	Canary Seed, Sicily .....	lb.				Conium Leaves .....	lb.	.27	—	.32
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.lb.					Smyrna .....	lb.	.09	—	.12	Seed .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
German .....	lb.	2.15	—	2.30	So. American .....	lb.	.09	—	.10	Copaiba, S. A. ....	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Root, German .....	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Canella Bark, powdered ..	lb.	.30	—	.34	Para .....	lb.	.82	—	.95
Powdered .....	lb.	2.35	—	2.60	Cannabis Indica Herb .....	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Copper, Acetate, distilled..	lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzaldehyde .....	lb.	8.00	—	9.50	Cantharides, Russ., Sifted..	lb.	8.95	—	9.00	Ammoniated .....	lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzine .....	gal.	.30	—	.40	Powdered .....	lb.	9.00	—	9.50	Carbonate .....	lb.	.45	—	.60
Benzoin, Siam .....	lb.	2.10	—	2.25	Chinese .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Chloride, pure, cryst.....	lb.	.60	—	.65
Sumatra .....	lb.	.55	—	.58	Powdered .....	lb.	1.60	—	1.85	Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4. oz.	oz.	.15	—	.15
Benzophenone .....	lb.	.65	—	.68	Capsicin .....	oz.	.65	—	.75	1-oz. c.v. 4. ....	oz.	.46	—	.50
Berberine, C. F., & W. ....	lb.	3.00	—	3.20	Capicum .....	lb.	.40	—	.44	Oleate, 10 p.c. ....	oz.	.43	—	.48
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....	oz.			2.50	Powdered .....	lb.	.46	—	.50	Subacetate (Verdigria) ..	lb.	.43	—	.48
Berberine Phosphate .....	lb.				Caraway .....	lb.	.28	—	.35	Powdered .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Berberis Aquifolium .....	lb.	.30	—	.25	Powdered .....	lb.	.33	—	.40	Sulphate (Blue Vit.) .....	lb.	.26	—	.30
Beta Eucaine (S. & G.) .....	oz.			3.50	Carbon Disulphide .....	lb.	.23	—	.30	Barrels .....	lb.	.20	—	.21
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.lb.		4.35	—	4.50	Tetrachloride .....	lb.	.34	—	.27	Powdered .....	lb.	.28	—	.33
oz. ....		.30	—	.35	Cardamom, Seed bleached..	lb.	1.25	—	1.60	Copperas .....	lb.	.02 1/5	—	.02 1/4
Bismuth, Betanaph. ....	oz.			.43	Decorticated .....	lb.	.85	—	.95	Coriander .....	lb.	.10	—	.10
Bromide .....	oz.			.43	Powdered .....	lb.	.95	—	1.05	Powdered .....	lb.	.18	—	.22
Citrate and Ammonium.....	lb.	5.50	—	5.65	Carminc, No. 40 .....	oz.	.50	—	.55	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mer-				
Oleate, 50 p.c. ....	oz.			.50	Cascara Amara .....	lb.	.65	—	.75	curey Bichloride)				
Salicylate, 65 p.c. ....	lb.			5.60	Cascara Sagrada Bark .....	lb.	.20	—	.25	Coto Bark .....	lb.	.35	—	.45
40 p.c. ....	lb.			5.00	Cascarella Bark .....	lb.	.21	—	.25	Cotton, true, 1/4 oz. v. ....	oz.			27.00
Sub-benzoate .....	lb.	5.50	—	6.35	Cassia, China .....	lb.	.25	—	.30	Cotton Root Bark .....	lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphacarbonate .....	lb.	4.35	—	4.50	Powdered .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Subphosphate .....	lb.	3.90	—	4.50	Fistula .....	lb.	.20	—	.23	Couch Grass (Doggrass) ..	lb.	.75	—	.80
Subsulfide .....	lb.	6.80	—	7.00	Saigon, thin, select .....	lb.	.75	—	.80	Cramp Bark .....	lb.	.75	—	.80



## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Eserine Salicylate, 5 gr. v...ea.	— 1.25	Hemlock Bark, crushed .....lb.	.15 — .18	Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius).....oz.	.10 — .12
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes.....lb.	— .35	Powdered .....lb.	.15 — .20	Job's Tears .....lb.	.40 — .45
Ether, Acetic .....lb.	.50 — .75	Hemlock Gum .....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Juniper Berries .....lb.	.10 — .12
Chloric, U.S.P. ....oz.	.60 — .80	Hemogallol .....oz.	— .30	Kamala .....lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Hydrobromide, H.P. ....oz.	— .55	Hemoglobin .....oz.	— .30	Powdered .....lb.	2.10 — 2.20
Nitrous Conct. ....lb.	.80 — 1.10	Hemol .....oz.	.80 — .85	Purified .....lb.	— .10
U.S.P. ....lb.	.27 — .51	Hemp Seed .....lb.	.08 — .10	Kaolin .....lb.	.07 — .09
U.S.P., 1880 .....lb.	.30 — .36	Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	— .10	Kava Kava .....lb.	.26 — .30
Washed .....lb.	.32 — .37	German .....lb.	1.50 — 1.65	Kine .....lb.	.55 — .60
Valerianic .....oz.	.35 — .40	Powdered .....lb.	1.58 — 1.68	Powdered .....lb.	.65 — .70
Eucaïne Hydrochlor. ....oz.	— 3.50	Seed .....lb.	.40 — .42	Kola Nuts, small and large.....lb.	.30 — .35
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.....oz.	.10 — .12	Henna Leaves .....lb.	.22 — .28	Powdered .....lb.	.36 — .40
Eucalyptus Leaves .....lb.	.15 — .20	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v...ea.	— .42	Kousso, powdered .....lb.	.65 — .75
Eudoxine .....oz.	— 2.10	Hexamethylenamine .....lb.	1.00 — 1.12	Lactucarium .....lb.	4.50 — 7.50
Euonymin (Elec. powd.).....oz.	.40 — .45	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	— .35	Lactophenim .....oz.	— 1.00
Euphorbium .....lb.	.34 — .38	Homatropia Alk. ....gr.	.36 — .40	Ladies' Slipper Root .....lb.	.40 — .47
Powdered .....lb.	.40 — .45	Hydrobromide .....gr.	.40 — .44	Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb.	— .25
Euphorine .....oz.	— 1.25	Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr.	.40 — .42	Anhydrous .....lb.	— .10
Euquinine .....oz.	— 1.80	Honey, strained .....lb.	.12 — .15	"Leibrich" .....lb.	— .10
Euxaline .....oz.	— 1.40	Hops, select (1915) .....lb.	.36 — .44	Anhydrous .....lb.	— .10
Fennel Seed .....lb.	.25 — .90	Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.....lb.	.39 — .46	Lanum, "Merck" .....lb.	— 1.30
Ferripyrrin (Hoechst).....oz.	— 1.50	Horehound Leaves .....lb.	.40 — .45	Anhydrous .....lb.	— 1.80
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb.	— 1.50	Hydracetin .....oz.	2.00 — 2.25	(See also Adeps Lani)	
c.b. 9 .....lb.	— .15	Hydrangea Root .....lb.	.22 — .25	Larkspur Seed .....lb.	.36 — .43
1-oz. c.v. 4 .....oz.	— .15	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.....oz.	28.00 — 30.00	Powdered .....lb.	.44 — .49
Flaxseed, cleaned .....bbis.	— 10.50	Hydrochloride .....oz.	28.00 — 30.00	Lavender Flowers .....lb.	.32 — .38
Less .....lb.	.07 — .09	Sulphate .....oz.	28.00 — 30.00	Extra .....lb.	.36 — .40
Ground .....lb.	.07 — .10	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride,		Hand picked .....lb.	.40 — .45
Foenugreek Seed .....lb.	.07 — .09	5-gr. v. ....ea.	— .55	Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.23 — .35
Ground .....lb.	.08 — .10	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-		Carbonate, Medicinal .....lb.	.54 — .60
Formaldehyde .....lb.	.12 — .25	tons incl. ....lb.	7.50 — 8.00	Chloride .....lb.	.65 — .75
Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc.....lb.	— .50	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-		Iodide, powdered .....oz.	.35 — .38
¼-lb. c.b. inc. ....lb.	— .20	dical .....lb.	.25 — .35	Nitrate .....lb.	.23 — .40
Fuller's Earth .....lb.	.05 — .08	Sol. Technical .....lb.	— .35	Oleate, 10 p.c. ....oz.	.20 — .25
Fustic, chips .....lb.	.06 — .08	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v...gr.	.32 — .37	Leeches .....oz.	— 2.00
Gadual .....oz.	.55 — .58	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr.		Best Swedish .....ea.	.12 — .15
Galangal Root, selected .....lb.	.22 — .28	vials .....ea.	— 3.75	Ground .....lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered .....lb.	.28 — .34	Crystal, white .....gr.	.30 — .40	Lenigallol .....oz.	— 1.00
Galbanum, strained .....lb.	1.15 — 1.25	Hydrobromide .....gr.	.16 — .20	Licorice, Corig. ....lb.	.45 — .50
Gambier .....lb.	.20 — .24	Hydrochloride .....oz.	— 2.15	Mass .....lb.	.44 — .49
Gamboge, blocky .....lb.	1.10 — 1.20	Iceland Moss .....lb.	.18 — .20	Powdered .....lb.	.56 — .65
Powdered .....lb.	1.15 — 1.25	Ichthalbin .....oz.	— .90	Root, Russian, cut .....lb.	.47 — .75
Select, Pipe, bright.....string	1.30 — 1.40	Tab., 5 gr. ....100s	— 1.05	Powdered .....lb.	.55 — .60
Garlic, on strings .....string	.25 — .30	Ichthyol .....lb.	— .30	Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.34 — .40
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)		Imogen, 1-lb. ....lb.	— .30	Powdered .....lb.	.30 — .35
Gelatin, Pink .....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	1-oz. ....oz.	— .30	Lilacine .....oz.	.75 — .90
Gold .....lb.	.85 — .95	Indigo, Bengal, true .....lb.	3.60 — 4.50	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.10 — .16
Silver .....lb.	.90 — 1.10	Madras .....lb.	.50 — .56	Assort, 1, ¼ and ¾-lb.....lb.	.13 — .17
Gelsemium (Resinoid).....oz.	— 5.25	Carmine, Dry .....lb.	1.70 — 1.75	Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.....lb.	— .50
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals,		Insect Powder .....lb.	.50 — .60	Litharge .....lb.	.12 — .18
Ger., 15 gr. v.....ea.	— 5.00	Pure Uncol'd Dal'm .....lb.	.65 — .75	Lithium, Acetate .....oz.	— .25
Gelsmium Root .....lb.	.16 — .20	Iodine Bromide .....oz.	— .45	Benzoate .....lb.	— 8.40
Powdered .....lb.	.25 — .30	Iodipin, 10 p.c. ....oz.	5.00 — 5.55	Bitartrate .....oz.	— .80
Gentian Root .....lb.	.38 — .43	25 p.c. ....oz.	— .80	Bromide .....lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Powdered .....lb.	.43 — .48	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	5.65 — 6.10	Carbonate .....lb.	1.40 — 1.90
Ginger Root, African .....lb.	.16 — .18	Deodorized .....oz.	.60 — .64	Chloride .....lb.	.24 — .28
Powdered .....lb.	.19 — .22	Iodol .....oz.	— 1.25	Citrate .....lb.	1.70 — 1.85
Jamaica, bleached .....lb.	.30 — .32	Iodothyrene, ¼-oz. vials.....oz.	3.90 — 3.95	Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.35 — .40
Ground .....lb.	.32 — .34	Ipecac Root, Carthagen.....lb.	3.05 — 3.15	Iodide .....oz.	— .58
Powdered .....lb.	.34 — .36	Powdered .....lb.	3.20 — 3.30	Salicylate .....lb.	5.90 — 6.60
Ginseng .....lb.	7.50 — 8.50	Rio .....lb.	4.50 — 4.65	obelia Herb .....lb.	.20 — .25
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sul-		Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20 — .25	Powdered .....lb.	.25 — .30
phate) .....lb.	.08 — .12	Irisin (Eclletic Powder).....oz.	— .60	Seed, clean .....lb.	.36 — .38
Glucose .....lb.	3.75 — 4.00	Iron, Acetate, dry .....lb.	.14 — .16	Powdered .....lb.	.42 — .47
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums		Benzoate .....oz.	.40 — .50	London-Purple .....lb.	.14 — .18
and bbis. added .....lb.	.62 — .63	Bromide .....oz.	.35 — .40	Seage Root, sel., white.....lb.	— 1.00
in cans .....lb.	.63 — .65	Chloride cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .40	Seed .....lb.	.40 — .70
Less .....lb.	.70 — .80	Citrate, U. S. P. ....lb.	.93 — .98	Apulim .....lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot.		and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.83 — .93	Lycetol .....oz.	— 4.25
incl. ....oz.	— 9.00	and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.		Lycopodium .....lb.	3.60 — 3.75
1-oz. ....oz.	— .80	(12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	3.25 — 4.00	Mace, whole .....lb.	.75 — .85
Goa Powder .....lb.	6.00 — 6.50	Quin. & Strychnine .....lb.	3.75 — 4.50	Madder, Dutch .....lb.	.35 — .50
Gold and Sodium Chloride,		Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.75 — 1.85	Powdered .....lb.	.85 — .90
U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....doz.	2.80 — 3.40	Iodide .....oz.	.35 — .40	Magnesium, Benzoate .....oz.	— .45
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol).....lb.	1.20 — 1.40	Syrup .....lb.	.40 — .45	Calcined .....lb.	.55 — .65
Golden Seal Root .....lb.	5.15 — 5.30	Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	.27 — .30	Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.19 — .24
Powdered .....lb.	5.30 — 5.55	Oxalate (Ferrous) .....oz.	.18 — .20	2 ozs. ....lb.	.20 — .25
Grains of Paradise .....lb.	1.35 — 1.50	Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.85 — .90	Powdered .....lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered .....lb.	1.40 — 1.55	U.S.P. Scales .....lb.	.90 — .94	Ponderosa .....lb.	.80 — .85
Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.20 — .25	Precipitated 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35 — .40	Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.32 — .33
Powdered .....lb.	.27 — .32	Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.30 — .40	Hypophosphite, pure .....lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Squarrosa .....lb.	.30 — .40	Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.....lb.	.80 — .93	Lactate .....oz.	— .50
Guaiaic, Resin .....lb.	.35 — .50	Quevenne's (by hydram).....lb.	.58 — .90	Metal, Powdered .....oz.	.57 — .65
Powdered .....lb.	.45 — .65	Salicylate .....oz.	.15 — .20	Ribbon .....lb.	.75 — .95
Wood rasped .....lb.	.03 — .06	Sesquichloride .....lb.	.30 — .35	Peroxide .....lb.	— 2.00
Guaiaicol liquid .....oz.	3.00 — 3.25	Solution .....lb.	.09 — .15	Phosphate, pure .....oz.	.06 — .08
Carbonate .....oz.	— 1.60	Subsulphate .....lb.	.20 — .27	Salicylate .....lb.	— .10
Salicyl (Guaiaic. Salol).....oz.	— 1.34	Solution (Monseil's) .....lb.	.12 — .15	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	.04½ — .10
Valerianate (Geosote).....oz.	— 1.34	Sulph. (Copperas) .....100 lbs.	1.50 — 2.00	C. P. Crystals .....lb.	.18 — .20
Guarana (Paullinia) .....lb.	1.45 — 1.55	Cryst., pure .....lb.	.08 — .12	Dried .....lb.	.14 — .18
Powdered .....lb.	1.65 — 1.70	Dried .....lb.	.15 — .18	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	— 2.10
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin).....oz.	.20 — .25	Tartrate & Ammonium .....lb.	.80 — .90	Blue, small .....lb.	1.90 — 2.10
Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50 — 1.65	and Potas. Scales.....lb.	.80 — .90	Manaca Root .....lb.	.45 — .50
Sheet .....lb.	1.50 — 1.75	Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.23 — .25	Mandrake Root .....lb.	.18 — .22
Heliosol .....oz.	— 1.75	Valerate .....lb.	.30 — .40	Powdered .....lb.	.23 — .26
Heliotropin .....oz.	— .22	Isinglass, Russian .....lb.	7.50 — 7.80	Manganese, Bromide .....oz.	— .40
Helmitol .....oz.	— .60	Jaborandi Leaves .....lb.	.30 — .35	Carbonate, crys., med.....oz.	.35 — .45
Helonias Root .....lb.	.65 — .70	Jalap Root, selected .....lb.	.20 — .26	Chloride, cryst. ....oz.	.32 — .36
		Powdered .....lb.	.28 — .32	Glycerophosphate .....oz.	— 1.90
		Jamaica Dogwood .....lb.	.20 — .25	Lactate .....oz.	— .25

# Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Manganese, Oxid. black, powd. lb.	.24	— .30	Oil, Erigeron, true, lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Orris, Florentine lb.	.26	— .30
Peroxide, pure lb.	— .75		Eucalyptus lb.	.80	— 1.20	Select Finger lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Sulph., pure crys. lb.	.60	— .70	Fennel Seed, pure lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Verona lb.	.20	— .25
Manna, flake, large lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Fusel, Crude gal.	4.80	— 5.00	Orthoform oz.	— 1.40	
Small lb.	.95	— 1.05	Gaultheria Leaf lb.	5.15	— 5.40	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	— 10.00	
Marjoram Leaves, Ger. lb.	.28	— .54	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l lb.	4.75	— 5.25	1-oz. incl. lb.	— 10.00	
Mastic lb.	.65	— .75	Turkish lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes. set	— .50	
Latice leaves lb.	.45	— .50	Ginger lb.	.45	— .50	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P. lb.	2.00	— 2.00
Menthol, cryst. lb.	3.45	— 3.55	Gingergrass lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Pancreatin, U.S.P. lb.	.20	— .25
Mercury lb.	2.10	— 2.25	Haarlem, Dutch gross	3.00	— 3.25	Paprika pods, Hungarian lb.	.65	— .70
Ammon. (pure precip.) lb.	2.75	— 2.95	Gold Medal Tilly, large	—	—	Paraffin lb.	.10	— .12
Bichloride (cor. sub.) lb.	2.10	— 2.30	Regular gross	—	—	Paraffin oz.	.14	— .18
Powdered lb.	2.05	— 2.25	Capsules gross	— 27	—	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl. oz.	— .75	
Bisulphate lb.	2.00	— 2.20	Sylvester's doz.	—	—	Pareira Brava Root lb.	.25	— .30
Chloride, mild (Cal'l) lb.	2.35	— 2.55	Hemlock lb.	.75	— .90	Paris Green lb.	.35	— .44
Iodide, green, Prot. lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Juniper Berries lb.	7.00	— 8.00	Parley Seed lb.	.28	— .33
Red (Prec.) Biniodide lb.	4.80	— 5.00	Wood lb.	.90	— 1.35	Patchouli Leaves lb.	.40	— .50
Oxide, Red, (red prec.) lb.	2.65	— 2.85	Lard gal.	.90	— 1.10	Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v. ea.	1.00	— 1.00
Yellow oz.	.32	— .34	Lavender, Mitcham lb.	4.50	— 5.25	Pellitory Root lb.	.45	— .60
Salicylate oz.	.32	— .36	Flowers lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Pennyroyal, Herb lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l) lb.	3.40	— 3.55	Garden, French lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Pepper, black, clean sift. lb.	.27	— .30
Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	1.30	— 1.40	Spike lb.	1.25	— 1.30	White lb.	.31	— .35
Mesotan (25 oz. 42) lb.	— .47		Lemon lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Peppermint Herb, Germ. lb.	.50	— .55
Metacarb. (devel.) 4-oz. oz.	—		Lemongrass lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Leaves, pressed, oza. lb.	.25	— .30
1-oz. oz.	—		Limes, expressed lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Persian Berries lb.	.45	— .55
Methylene Blue oz.	.75	— 1.60	Distilled lb.	.80	— .93	Petrolatum, U.S.P., white. lb.	.15	— .18
Metol (developer), 16-oz. lb.	.08	— .14	Linseed, boiled gal.	.79	— .93	Phenacetin (Bayer) oz.	—	
Millet Seed lb.	—		Raw lb.	1.30	— 1.40	Phenolphthalein oz.	1.75	— 2.00
German lb.	7.60	— 7.70	Mace, distilled lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Phosphorus, Amorphous lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Morphine, Acet. ¼ oz. v. oz.	7.60	— 7.70	Expressed lb.	9.00	— 12.00	Pichi Herb lb.	.22	— .25
Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v. oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Male, Fern, Ethereal lb.	22.00	— 25.00	Pilocarpine, Alk. pure. gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v. oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Mustard, artificial lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr.	.10	— .10
Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v. oz.	6.00	— 6.25	Essential oz.	.42	— .48	Nitrate gr.	.07	— .08
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Mirbane lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Pink Root, true lb.	.48	— .52
Valerate, ¼ oz. v. oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Neatsfoot gal.	4.00	— 4.50	Piperidine oz.	—	1.00
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans. lb.	2.20	— 2.60	Neroli, Bigarade, best. oz.	4.50	— 5.00	Piperin oz.	.55	— .65
Powdered lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Petale, extra oz.	1.25	— 1.35	Piperazine oz.	—	4.25
Musk Root lb.	.45	— .50	Nutmeg lb.	3.25	— 3.50	Pipsasewa Leaves lb.	.32	— .45
Musk Seed lb.	.22	— .25	Olive Luca, Cream, ½ gal.	3.10	— 3.35	Pitch, Burgundy lb.	.12	— .15
Mustard Seed, black lb.	.24	— .27	3 and 6 gal. cans. gal.	1.40	— 1.65	Plaster, calcined bbl.	2.00	— 2.10
Ground lb.	.25	— .28	Malaga lb.	2.30	— 2.65	True, dentist's, sifted. bbl.	—	2.50
White lb.	.35	— .40	Orange, bitter lb.	3.25	— 3.45	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials oz.	—	3.00
Ground lb.	.30	— .40	Sweet lb.	.38	— .40	Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15-gr. vials oz.	—	2.75
Myrrh (Gum-Resin) lb.	.17	— .25	Origanum lb.	.18	— .20	1-oz. oz.	—	50.00
Naphthalene, flake or balls. lb.	.10	— 1.25	Palm, Lagaos lb.	.18	— .20	Pleurisy Root lb.	.25	— .30
Narcotine, pure, ¼ oz. v. ea.	—		Kernel lb.	.40	— .50	Plumbago, C.P. oz.	.50	— .60
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz. oz.	— .30		Paraffin gal.	4.00	— 4.20	Podophyllin (Resin) lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Nickel and Ammon. Sul. lb.	.19	— .25	Russian oz.	1.15	— 1.25	Poke Berries lb.	.20	— .22
Sulphate lb.	3.50	— 3.50	Patchouli lb.	.55	— .62	Root lb.	.16	— .20
Nirvanin oz.	1.00	— 1.00	Peach Kernels lb.	.90	— 1.10	Powdered lb.	.20	— .25
Novaspirin oz.	— .90		Peanut lb.	1.75	— 2.25	Poppy Heads lb.	.80	— .90
Tablets, 100s oz.	— 1.25		Pennyroyal lb.	—		Seed, blue (Maw) lb.	.40	— .42
Novocain oz.	— 3.25		Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.) lb.	—	3.90	White lb.	.42	— .44
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials ea.	— .75		Peppermint, N. Y. lb.	2.25	— 2.35	Potassa, Caustic, com. lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Nutgalls lb.	.40	— .50	Hotchkiss lb.	2.85	— 3.00	White, sticks lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered lb.	.44	— .52	Western lb.	2.20	— 2.30	Potassium Acetate lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Nutmegs lb.	.45	— .50	Petit Grain lb.	.50	— .55	Benzoate oz.	.30	— .45
Extra large lb.	.48	— .52	Pimenta lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Bichromate lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nux Vomica lb.	.15	— .20	Pine Needles lb.	1.10	— 1.70	Bicarbonate lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered lb.	.20	— .25	Poppy, true lb.	.30	— .35	Bisulphate, cryst. lb.	—	.80
Oil, Almond, bitter lb.	14.00	— 15.00	Rape Seed gal.	1.35	— 1.50	C. P. lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Without Acid lb.	15.00	— 16.00	Rhodium oz.	.30	— .40	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd lb.	.50	— .55
Almonds, sweet lb.	1.05	— 1.20	Rose, Kissanlik oz.	14.00	— 17.00	Bromide lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Amber, crude, dark lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Artificial oz.	3.50	— 4.00	Carbonate (Pearl Ash) lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Rectified lb.	1.50	— 1.90	Rosemary Flowers lb.	1.00	— 1.15	C.P. lb.	1.64	— 1.80
Aniseed, Star lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Trieste lb.	.75	— .90	Refined (Sal Tartar) lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Bay lb.	3.75	— 5.50	Rosin lb.	.35	— .70	Chlorate lb.	.80	— .85
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls. or less. gal.	1.25	— 1.35	Rue, pure oz.	.40	— .50	Powdered lb.	.82	— .87
Bergamot lb.	4.25	— 4.50	Salad, Union Oil Co. gal.	.78	— .95	Chloride, C.P. lb.	.75	— 1.00
Birch, Black (Betula) lb.	3.25	— 3.50	Sandalwood, English lb.	9.00	— 9.25	Citrate lb.	2.15	— 2.40
Cade lb.	.70	— .80	Sandalwood, W. I. lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Glycerophosphate oz.	.25	— .27
Cajuput, bottles lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Sassafras lb.	.80	— .90	Hypophosphite lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Camphor lb.	.27	— .35	Savin lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Iodide lb.	4.90	— 5.65
Caraway lb.	5.00	— 3.35	Spearmin, pure lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Lactophosphate oz.	.20	— .24
Cassia lb.	1.40	— 1.75	Sperm, winter, blechd. gal.	.90	— 1.00	Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	1.30	— 1.75
Castor, American lb.	.30	— .37	Spruce lb.	.75	— .90	Nitrate lb.	.43	— .53
Cedar Leaves, pure lb.	.65	— .75	Tansy lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Powdered lb.	.37 1/4	— .43
Celery lb.	.85	— .95	Tar, U.S.P. gal.	.40	— .50	C. P. lb.	.50	— .55
Chaulmoogra lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Thyme, commercial lb.	.35	— .75	Permanganate lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Cinnamon, Ceylon oz.	1.25	— 1.35	Red, No. 1 lb.	1.55	— 1.65	Pure, Powdered lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Citronella lb.	.54	— .65	White lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Prussiate, red lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cloves lb.	1.58	— 1.68	Whale gal.	.70	— .75	Yellow lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Cocoonut, Cochian lb.	.26	— .36	Wine, Ethereal, light. lb.	3.00	— 4.50	Salicylate oz.	.28	— .32
Ceylon lb.	.24	— .32	Heavy, true, f. grapes. lb.	5.50	— 6.50	Sulphate, powdered lb.	.65	— .75
Copra lb.	.20	— .25	Wintergreen lb.	5.00	— 5.25	C. P. lb.	.90	— 1.30
Cod liver, Newf'land gal.	4.25	— 4.75	Synthetic lb.	2.75	— 3.00	Sulphide lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Norwegian gal.	5.80	— 6.10	Wormseed, Baltimore lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar) lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bbls. ea.	160.00	— 165.00	W'mwood, Amer., good. lb.	2.75	— 2.85	Prickly Ash Bark lb.	.25	— .30
¼ bbls. ea.	81.50	— 84.00	Yang Yang, true. oz.	—	6.00	Powdered lb.	.32	— .37
Capiba, pure lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Ointment, Mercurial, ¼ mer. lb.	1.40	— 1.60	Berries lb.	.20	— .24
Coriander oz.	2.50	— 2.75	1-3 Mercury lb.	1.15	— 1.35	Protargol oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. gal.	.90	— 1.10	Opium (Natural) lb.	12.25	— 12.50	Pulsatilla Herb lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Croton lb.	1.20	— 1.50	Granulated lb.	13.75	— 14.00	Pumpkin Seed lb.	.20	— .25
Cubeb lb.	3.75	— 4.00	U.S.P. Powdered lb.	13.75	— 14.00	Pyoktanin Blue oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Cumin lb.	4.60	— 4.85	Orange Flowers lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Pyridine oz.	—	.75
Dill oz.	.40	— .45	Peel, Curacao lb.	.10	— .18			
			Orphol oz.	—				

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10 .....	lb.	6.00	Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb.	.14	— .16	Sunflower Seeds .....	lb.	.09	— .15		
Quassia, rasped .....	lb.	.12	— .15	Cut .....	lb.	.16	— .25	Talcum, powdered .....	lb.	.04	— .06
Powdered .....	lb.	.18	— .25	Powdered .....	lb.	.17	— .28	Purified .....	lb.	.16	— .20
Quebracho Bark .....	lb.	.60	— .65	Caustic, purified, fused.....lb.	.25	— .30	Tamarinds .....	kegs	3.00	— 3.25	
Queen of Meadow Leaves.....lb.	.25	— .30	Sodium, Acetate .....	lb.	.15	— .30	Tannalbin .....	oz.	— .85		
Quince Seed .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Arsenate .....	lb.	.20	— .65	Tannoforn .....	oz.	— .35	
Quinidine, Alk., cryst .....	oz.	1.50	— 1.60	Benzonate .....	lb.	.60	— .65	Tar, Barbadoes .....	gal.	.60	— .70
Sulph. ....	oz.	1.00	— 1.10	Bicarbonate .....	lb.	6.50	— 7.00	No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz.	—	— .85	
Quinine, Alkaloid .....	oz.	1.20	— 1.30	C.P., powdered .....	lb.	.03	— .07	Tartar Emetic .....	lb.	.65	— .80
Acetate .....	oz.	1.25	— 1.30	C.P., powdered .....	lb.	.10	— .14	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.....lb.	.60	— .70	
Bimuriate .....	oz.	1.20	— 1.30	Bichromate .....	lb.	.80	— .85	Terpinol .....	lb.	— 2.00	
Bisulphate .....	oz.	.80	— .90	Bitartrate .....	lb.	.90	— 1.20	Theobromine .....	oz.	— 1.70	
Carbolate .....	oz.	1.22	— 1.25	Bromide .....	lb.	3.50	— 3.75	Theocin .....	oz.	— 2.70	
Hydrobromide .....	oz.	1.25	— 1.30	Cacodylate .....	oz.	2.30	— 2.50	Theophorin .....	oz.	— .75	
Hydrochloride .....	oz.	1.15	— 1.20	Carbon (Sal. Soda).....100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00	Thiosinamine .....	lb.	— 8.50		
Lactate .....	oz.	1.25	— 1.31	C.P., cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.12	— .18	1-oz. c.v. inc.....oz.	—	— .65		
Salicylate .....	oz.	1.10	— 1.15	Dried, purified .....	lb.	.16	— .18	Thiocarbamide .....	oz.	— 1.60	
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins .....	.75	— .75 1/4		Granulated .....	lb.	.024	— .04	Thiocol .....	lb.	— .30	
5-oz. vials .....	.82	— .85		Chlorate .....	lb.	.65	— .70	Thymol .....	lb.	.25	— .30
1-oz. vials .....	.32	— .35		Chloride, C. P. ....	lb.	.18	— .20	Iodide, U. S. P.....lb.	12.50	— 13.50	
Tannate .....	.50	— .55		Cinnamate .....	oz.	.30	— .35	Tilia Flowers, no leaves.....lb.	.60	— .65	
Valerate .....	1.20	— 1.25		Citrate .....	lb.	.75	— .85	With leaves .....	lb.	.55	— .60
Rape Seed, English .....	lb.	.12	— .14	Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.....oz.	.15	— .20	Tolpyrin .....	oz.	— 1.25		
German .....	lb.	.10	— .12	Hypophosphite .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Tormentilla Root .....	lb.	.40	— .50
Red Saunders .....	lb.	.14	— .16	Hyposulphite, cryst. ....	lb.	.04	— .06	Triphenia .....	oz.	— .50	
Resin, common .....	lb.	.06	— .08	Kgs, 112 lbs. ....	lb.	.024	— .03	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25	
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	.11	— .16		Granular .....	lb.	.024	— .06	Aleppo, No. 1 .....	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Powdered .....	lb.	.150	— 1.65	Iodide (oz. 37-42).....lb.	5.15	— 5.75	Powdered .....	lb.	2.60	— 3.35	
Resorcin, pure white .....	lb.	.90	— 1.00	Lactophosphate .....	oz.	.14	— .18	Turpentine, Chian, gen.....oz.	.38	— .42	
Rhatany Root .....	lb.	— 2.25		Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	.70	— .70	Venice .....	lb.	1.35	— 1.45	
Rhodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	—	— .75		Phosphate, cryst. ....	lb.	.08	— .12	Artificial .....	lb.	.18	— .20
incl. ....	—	— .75		Pure, cryst. ....	lb.	.08	— .10	Turkey Corn Root .....	lb.	.85	— 1.00
3-oz. bottle incl. ....	—	— .75		Recrystallized .....	lb.	.13	— .16	Turmeric, powdered .....	lb.	.16	— .20
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles	—	—		Dried .....	lb.	.24	— .42	Urnicorn Root, true .....	lb.	.28	— .38
incl. ....	—	—		Phosphomolybdate .....	oz.	.45	— .50	Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.oz.	—	— .55	
1-oz. ....	—	—		Salicylate .....	lb.	4.00	— 4.40	1-lb. ....	lb.	7.50	—
Rhubarb, Canton .....	lb.	.44	— .90	From Oil Wintergreen.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00	Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	— .45		
Clippings .....	lb.	.35	— .45	Silicate, dry .....	lb.	.12	— .20	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.v. 14.....lb.	—	— 5.75	
Powdered .....	lb.	.35	— .95	Liquid .....	lb.	.04	— .08	1-oz. g.s.v. ....	oz.	— .45	
Rochelle Salt .....	lb.	.37	— .42	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber).....lb.	.04	— .05	Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	— .50		
Rose Leaves, pale.....lb.	2.00	— 2.15		Pure cryst. ....	lb.	.08	— .10	Uva Ursi .....	lb.	.15	— .20
Red .....	lb.	.25	— .30	Sulphide .....	lb.	.08	— .12	Valerian Root, English .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Rosemary Flowers .....	lb.	.25	— .30	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.....lb.	1.00	— 1.60	Powdered .....	lb.	.95	— 1.00	
Rubidium Bromide .....	oz.	— 1.75		and Potassium Tartrate	—	—	German .....	lb.	.75	— .80	
Iodide, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.25	— 2.50		(Rochelle Salt) .....	lb.	.37	— .42	Powdered .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Rotten Stone .....	lb.	.07	— .10	Spartein Sulph. ....	oz.	— 4.00	Vanillin .....	oz.	.70	— .85	
Sabadilla Seed .....	lb.	.32	— .37	Spearment Leaves, ozs.....lb.	.34	— .38	Veratrine .....	oz.	— 2.40		
Saccharin .....	lb.	15.50	— 16.50	Spermaceti, cakes .....	lb.	.36	— .38	Veratrum Viride, Root.....lb.	.15	— .20	
Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb.	1.75	— 2.00		Spikenard Root .....	lb.	.25	— .35	Verdigis, pow'd, pure.....lb.	.45	— .50	
Spanish, true Valencia.....lb.	11.50	— 11.75		Spruce Gum .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Veronal .....	oz.	— .45	
Sage Leaves .....	lb.	.22	— .67	Extra .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.65	Tablets, 10's .....	tube	— .45	
Domestic .....	lb.	.55	— .75	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	.56	— .64	Vervain Root .....	lb.	.30	— .40	
St. John's Bread .....	lb.	.12	— .15	Aromatic .....	lb.	.50	— .55	Violet Flowers .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Salicin .....	oz.	.75	— .80	Ether, comp. ....	lb.	1.80	— 1.80	Wahoo, Bark of Root .....	lb.	.45	— .50
Saliciformin .....	oz.	— 1.00		Nitrous, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.52	— .60	Bark of Tree .....	lb.	.25	— .35
Salipyrin .....	oz.	— .80		Spirits Turpentine .....	gal.	.50 1/2	— .62	Walnut Leaves .....	lb.	.20	— .30
Salol .....	lb.	10.50	— 10.80	Squawvine Root .....	lb.	.18	— .20	Water Pepper .....	lb.	.20	— .25
Salophen .....	oz.	— 1.00		Squill Root, white .....	lb.	.22	— .25	Wax, Bay .....	lb.	.30	— .33
Saloquinine .....	oz.	— 1.25		Stavesacre, seed .....	lb.	.38	— .65	Bees, yellow .....	lb.	.42	— .50
Salt peter (See Pot. Nitrate)	—	—		Stillingia Root .....	lb.	.17	— .20	White .....	lb.	.50	— .65
Sandalwood .....	lb.	.20	— .25	Powdered .....	lb.	.23	— .26	Carnauba, No. 1 .....	lb.	.52	— .64
Ground .....	lb.	.25	— .30	Storax, liquid .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Japan .....	lb.	.25	— .28
Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb.	.40	— .50		Stovain, 1/4 oz.....doz.	9.00	— 16.00	White Hellebore, Root.....lb.	.44	— .50		
Santonin .....	lb.	2.85	— 3.00	1/4 oz. ....	doz.	—	—	Powdered .....	lb.	.50	— .55
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.....lb.	.55	— .60		Stramonium Leaves .....	lb.	.32	— .37	White Pine Bark .....	lb.	.15	— .20
Mexican, cut .....	lb.	.25	— .30	Powdered .....	lb.	.38	— .43	Wild Cherry Bark .....	lb.	.12	— .16
Powdered .....	lb.	.30	— .35	Seed .....	lb.	.20	— .22	Ground .....	lb.	.14	— .18
Sassafras, Pith .....	oz.	.18	— .20	Powdered .....	lb.	.25	— .28	Willow Bark, black .....	lb.	— .18	
Bark .....	lb.	.20	— .26	Strontium Acetate .....	oz.	.12	— .16	White .....	lb.	— .18	
Saw Palmetto Berries .....	lb.	.18	— .20	Bromide .....	lb.	3.50	— 3.75	Wintergreen Leaves .....	lb.	.20	— .25
Scammony, Resin .....	oz.	.25	— .28	Iodide .....	oz.	.40	— .45	Winter's Bark .....	lb.	.65	— .75
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.oz.	—	— 1.50		Lactate .....	oz.	.15	— .20	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou.	—	—	
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,	—	—		Nitrate, dry .....	lb.	.50	— .55	ble Dist. ....	gal.	.70	— .80
15 gr. vial .....	ea.	3.00	— 3.30	Granular, C. P. ....	lb.	.75	— .80	Barrels .....	gal.	.55	— .65
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea.	.75	— 1.00		Salicylate .....	lb.	3.15	— 3.50	Witch Hazel Leaves .....	lb.	.15	— .20
Senega Root .....	lb.	.60	— .65	Strophanthus Seed, brown.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75	Wormseed (Chenopodium) .....	lb.	.16	— .18	
Seidlitz Mixture .....	lb.	.28 1/4	— .37	Green .....	lb.	—	—	Levant (Santonica) .....	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb.	.55	— .70		Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	Wormwood Herb .....	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered .....	lb.	.50	— .55	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.	1.90	— 2.00	Xeroform .....	oz.	— .42		
Tinnevely, select .....	lb.	.50	— .58	Alk., pow'd, 1-8th oz. v.....oz.	1.70	— 1.80	Yellow Dock Root .....	lb.	.16	— .22	
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.....lb.	.30	— .35		Glycerophosphate, 1/4-oz. v.....oz.	3.05	— 3.05	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.50	— .70		
3-oz. ....	oz.	—	—	Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.....oz.	1.95	— 1.95	Bromide .....	lb.	.40	— .45	
Sepia, True .....	oz.	— .45		Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.....oz.	1.65	— 1.65	Chloride, fused .....	lb.	.32	— .39	
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb.	.50	— .55		Sublimine, S. & G.....oz.	.50	— .50	Granulated .....	lb.	.30	— .35	
Silver, Chloride .....	oz.	.66	— .73	Sugar of Milk, pow'd.....lb.	.24	— .26	Iodide .....	oz.	.37	— .44	
Cyanide .....	oz.	1.04	— 1.10	1-lb. cartons .....	lb.	.25	— .28	Metallic, C.P. ....	lb.	.45	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst .....	oz.	.50	— .50	Sulfonal, Bayer .....	oz.	— 1.35	Gran., free from As. ....	lb.	.45	— .60	
Fused Cones .....	oz.	.55	— .65	L. & F. ....	oz.	—	Hypophosphite .....	oz.	.25	— .30	
Stick (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.50	— .54		Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	15.00	— 16.00	Lactophosphate .....	oz.	—		
Oxide .....	1.00	— 1.05		Sulphonethylmeth., U.S.P.....lb.	17.50	— 20.00	Lactide, American, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	— .45		
Simaruba, Bark of Root.....lb.	.24	— .30		Sulphur, Iodide .....	oz.	.35	Eng., Hubbuck's .....	lb.	.50	— .55	
Skullcap Leaves .....	lb.	.32	— .40	Flowers .....	lb.	.04	Permanganate .....	oz.	.45	— .50	
Powdered .....	lb.	.29	— .34	Lac, precipitated .....	lb.	.16	Phosphide .....	oz.	.25	— .35	
Skunk Cabbage .....	lb.	.20	— .25	Roll .....	lb.	.03	Salicylate .....	oz.	—		
Snakeroot, Canada .....	lb.	.35	— .50	Washed .....	lb.	.09	— .12	Sulphate, crystals .....	lb.	.08	— .10
Soap, Castile, green .....	lb.	.16	— .17	Sumac bark .....	lb.	.12	— .16	C.P. ....	lb.	.18	— .23
Mottled, genuine .....	lb.	.15	— .17	Summer Savory Leaves .....	lb.	.35	— .40				
White, Conti's .....	lb.	.18	— .20								
Powdered .....	lb.	.30	— .35								



# Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from April 25 to May 2, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

- ACID**—  
64 drs. cresylic, Gen'l Baketic Co., Hull.  
30 drs. cresylic, Bayway Chemical Co., Hull.  
100 csks. cresylic, White Tar Co., Hull.  
25 drs. cresylic, H. K. Mulford (Phila.), Hull.  
30 bbls. A. Klipstein & Co., Hull.  
53 drs. 210 bbls. cresylic, F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co. (transit), Hull.
- ALBUMEN**—  
33 cs. egg, Stein, Hirsh & Co., Shanghai.  
200 cs. egg, Dowler, Forbes & Co., Shanghai.
- ALCOHOL**—  
57 drs. butyl, The E. I. Dupont De Nemours Co. (Wilmington), Hull.  
1,750 cs. Intercean Mercantile Co. (transit), Vera Cruz.
- ARGOLS**—  
80 csks. Chas Pfizer & Co., Naples.  
370 bbls. Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.
- BALSAM**—  
5 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.  
20 cs. copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Puerto Mexico.  
37 cs. tolu, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.
- BARIUM**—  
58 drs. peroxide, Parke, Davis & Co. (Detroit), Hull.  
37 drs. peroxide, Chemical Imp't'g & Mfg. Co., Hull.
- BARK**—  
68 bgs. birch, Brash & Rothenstein, Gothenburg.  
40 bgs. mangrove, Mexico Hide Co., Sanchez.  
797 bgs. mangrove, Caribbean Com'l Corp. Kingston.  
406 bgs. Brown Bros & Co., Curacao.  
869 bgs. R. Desverine & Co., Curacao.  
466 bgs. mangrove, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
- BEANS**—  
3 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.  
4 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., St. Lucia.  
5 bxs. vanilla, A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica.  
2 bxs. vanilla, H. Lange, Marseilles.  
13 cs. vanilla, Rene, Moelhausen, Guadeloupe.  
3 bgs. calabar, Gravenhorst & Co., River Cess.
- BLEACHING POWDER**—  
100 cs. Troy Laundry & Machine Co., Liverpool.
- CALOMEL**—  
10 cs. Hopkins & Son, London.
- CAPSICINE**—  
5 cs. Burgoyne, Burdridge & Co., London.
- CAMPHOR**—  
100 cs. Stallman & Co., London.
- CASEINE**—  
200 cs. Caseine Mfg. Co., La Pallice.
- COBALT**—  
16 cs. linoleat, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.
- COPPER**—  
9 drs. sub-oxide, Amalgamated Paint Co., London.
- CUTTLEFISH BONE**—  
15 bbls. McKesson & Robbins, Bordeaux.  
13 bs. Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
- CYANIDE PRECIPITATE**—  
16 cs. N. Y. & Honduras, Rosario Mining Co., Central America.
- DIVI-DIVI**—  
201 seroons, G. Amsinck & Co., Sanchez.  
809 bgs., 1,385 bgs. De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Curacao.  
4,120 bgs. Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
- DYESTUFFS**—  
397 cs., 261 cs. gambier, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.  
138 cs. gambier, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.  
30 drs. aniline, W. F. Sykes & Co., Bordeaux.  
200 bxs. cutch, British Consul General, Liverpool.  
5 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., Inc., London.  
6 csks. cudbear, J. Campbell & Co., Inc., London.  
35 csks. indigo, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
- 49 chests indigo, Oakes Mfg. Co., London.  
55 chests indigo, L. Littlejohn & Co., London.  
50 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London.  
12 bgs. cochineal, L. Littlejohn & Co., London.
- ESSENTIAL OILS**—  
10 cs. Cia Morana, Marseilles.  
8 cs. essence, Cia Morana, Marseilles.  
20 cs. petit grain, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Buenos Ayres.  
100 cs. essence G. Lueders & Co., Messina.  
100 ¼ cs. essence, G. Amsinck & Co., Messina.  
206 cs. essence, Brown Bros. & Co., Messina.  
3 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Curacao.  
10 cs. almond, Jas. B. Horner, Inc., London.
- ETHER**—  
40 drs., J. D. Lewis, Hull.
- EXTRACTS**—  
20 csks., Robert Kohler, Bordeaux.  
1,500 bgs. mangrove bark, Brown Bros. & Co. (transit), Singapore.
- FLIES**—  
10 cs. Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Shanghai.  
20 cs. Smith, Kline, French Co., Shanghai.  
20 cs. R. Hillier's Son & Co., Shanghai.
- FLOWERS**—  
1 cs. saffron, Kronfeldt, Saunders & Co., Barcelona.
- GALL NUTS**—  
100 cs. MacDonnell, Chow & Co., Shanghai.
- GLYCERIN**—  
100 csks. Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles.  
24 csks., Ferrer & Co., Barcelona.
- GUMS**—  
8 cs. olibanum, Stallman & Co., London.
- HEMATINE CRYSTALS**—  
62 csks., W. A. Ross & Bro., Inc., Hull.
- HERBS**—  
14 bs. 3 csks. medicinal, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.
- IODINE**—  
80 kegs, 195 bbls., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific.
- IRON**—  
17 csks. oxide, Heller, Merz & Co., Hull.
- JUICES**—  
7 cs. cherry, J. Wiles Sons & Co., Gothenburg.  
7 csks. lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.  
13 csks. 1 bbl. 1 hhd. lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.  
59 pgs. lime, A. Ogg, London.
- KERNELS**—  
1,571 bs. palm, Gravenhorst & Co., River Cess.
- LEAVES**—  
59 bs. eucalyptus, Jas. McCoy, Algiers.  
47 bs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.  
162 bs. wine, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.  
1 bbl. coca, Schaeffer Alkaloid Works, South Pacific.
- LICORICE**—  
15 cs. juice, J. F. McEvoy, Naples.  
25 cs. paste, C. W. Jacobs & Allison, Naples.  
351 bs., 300 bs. root, O. Joessen, Barcelona.
- LIME**—  
5 csks. salts, Nigpolene Co., Liverpool.
- LITHEJOL**—  
4 cs., Lehn & Fink, Bordeaux.
- LOGWOOD**—  
80 pcs., Guaranty Trust Co., Kingston.  
46 bgs., Arkell & Douglass, Kingston.  
72,828 kilos (21 1/5 lbs. = kilo), Gillespie Bros. & Co., Sanchez.  
4 tons logwood, 116 bgs. chips, Huttlinger & Struller, Port au Prince.  
163 tons, G. Amsinck & Co., Port au Prince.  
10 tons, De Lima, Cortissoz & Co., Port au Prince.  
50 tons, H. Mann & Co., Gonaives.  
40 tons, G. Amsinck & Co., Jeremie.  
122 tons, G. Amsinck & Co., Cape Haytien.  
56,960 kilos (21 1/5 lbs. = kilo), 99 tons, G. Amsinck & Co., Jeremie.  
3 lots, F. Ricart & Co., Curacao.
- MERCURY**—  
1 flask, N. Y. & Honduras, Rosario Mining Co., Central America.
- 9 cs. ointment, Lehn & Fink, London.  
1 cs. sulphide, Eagle Pencil Co., London.
- MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS**—  
19 cs. drugs, Tropical Trust Co., Bordeaux.  
10 cs. medicine, Rietmann, Pikes & Co., Genoa.  
6 cs. medicine, C. B. Richard & Co., Genoa.  
65 iron bbls. liquid medicinal paraffin, S. A. Ader & Co., London.
- NAPHTHALENE**—  
68 csks., Geisenheimer & Co., Hull.
- NUX VOMICA**—  
400 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Port Calicut.  
1,300 bgs., Winter, Son & Co., Cochinchina.  
67 bgs. Peck & Velson, London.  
188 bgs. McKesson & Robbins, London.  
134 bgs., Schaeffer Alkaloid Works, London.
- OILS**—  
8 drs. fusel, Read, Holliday & Sons, Hull.  
50 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull.  
100 csks. creosote, W. E. Jordan & Co., Hull.  
69 bbls. stearine, Borne, Scrymser & Co., Hull.  
2 bbls. creosote, Winchester Tar Co., Hull.  
120 bbls. creosote, Northeastern Co. (In transit), Hull.  
200 bbls. creosote, United Breeder Co. (In transit), Hull.  
155 bbls. castor, Dupont D. Nemours Co., Hull.  
50 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull.  
10 bbls. rapeseed, A. G. Belden & Co., Hull.  
140 bbls. castor, Swan & Finch Co., Hull.  
95 csks. palm, Gravenhorst & Co., River Cess.  
3,563 tons, 14 cwt. creosote, in bulk, American Creosoting Co., Liverpool.  
16 cs. sesame, 6 bbls. bean oil, 6 cs. tea, 6 cs. ground nut oil, H. W. Peabody & Co., Shanghai.  
100 cs. cottonseed, Dodwell & Co., Shanghai.  
150 bbls. rapeseed, Dodwell & Co., Hankow.  
86 hhd., 88 pgs. coconut, Darragh, Small & Co., Alleppy.  
30 pipes, coconut, W. H. & T. Jordan, Cochinchina.  
12 pipes, coconut, M. Essemann & Son, Cochinchina.  
29 pipes, Garriques & Co., Cochinchina.  
145 pipes, Green & Co., Cochinchina.  
56 pipes, Kirk & Co., Cochinchina.  
199 csks. olive, Oil Seeds Co., Barcelona.  
50 csks. olive, Holbrook, Manning & Co., Seville.  
500 csks. olive, John Munroe & Co., Seville.  
200 csks. olive, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Seville.  
200 csks. olive, J. B. Desnap & Co., Barcelona.  
18 cs. eucalyptus, J. S. McCoy, London.  
11 csks. rapeseed, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.  
15 cs. eucalyptus, J. Campbell & Co., London.
- ointment**—  
8 pgs., Lehn & Fink, London.
- Opium**—  
7 cs. Gulabi, Gullenbian & Co., Marseilles.  
4 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Genoa.
- Perfumery**—  
9 cs. products, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Bordeaux.  
16 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.  
44 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.  
2 cs. B. E. Levy, Bordeaux.  
5 cs. Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.  
24 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.  
5 cs., E. Utard, Bordeaux.  
1 cs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Bordeaux.  
10 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.  
14 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux.  
1 cs., Tropical Trust Co., Bordeaux.  
115 cs. products, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.  
4 cs. products, Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux.  
1 cs. products, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.  
3 cs. products, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bordeaux.  
8 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.  
1 cs. synthetic, Wakem & McLaughlin, London.

## Importations—Cont'd

**POTASH—**  
36 csks. sulphate, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific.  
146 csks. sulphate, W. H. Knox & Co., South Pacific.

**RHUBARB—**  
26 cs., Arnold, Kahrberg & Co., Shanghai.

**ROOTS—**  
25 bs. medicinal, J. R. Marquette Jr., Marseilles.  
5 bs. ipecac, G. Ainsinck & Co., Cartagena.  
40 bgs. colombo, Peck & Velsor, London.  
5 bgs. licorice, 4 bgs. galangal, Peck & Velsor, London.

**SANDALWOOD—**  
200 bdls., J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Calicut.

**SEED—**  
2,800 bgs. castor, Spencer, Kellogg & Co. (Buffalo), Hull.  
31 bgs. cumin, Archibald & Lewis, Bordeaux.  
50 bs. fennel, J. H. Stallman & Co., Genoa.  
8,959 bgs. castor, Ralli Bros., Calcutta.  
40 sacks, 35 sacks, mustard, Archibald & Lewis, London.  
265 sacks mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.  
285 bgs. mustard, Old & Wallace, London.

**SODA—**  
33 cs. caustic, Hoffmann La Roche Chem. Works, Gothenburg.

53 csks. carbonate, Mallinckrodt Chem. Works, Gothenburg.  
39 cs. caustic, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.  
125 kegs, bicarbonate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

**SPICES—**  
82 bgs. white pepper, Frame & Co., London.  
762 bgs. black pepper, J. H. Recknagel & Son, London.  
8 bgs. ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.

99 bgs. 166 bgs. ginger, Guarantee Trust Co., Kingston.  
58 bgs. 102 bgs. ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.  
100 bgs. pimento, W. A. Leaman, Kingston.  
2 bbls. ginger, Middleton & Co., St. Lucia.  
160 bgs. ginger, Brown Bros. & Co., Port Calicut.  
100 cs. nutmegs, 4 cs. mace, Paterson, Simons & Co., Penang.  
150 cs. nutmegs, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Penang.  
250 cs. nutmegs, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.  
100 cs. nutmegs, J. H. Recknagel & Co., Singapore.  
122 bgs. ginger, Winter Son & Co., Cochinchina.  
161 bgs. chillies, Frame & Co., Liverpool.

**SPONGES—**  
14 bgs., M. Paetzold Co., Havana.  
20 bs., P. Van Schaak's Sons, Havana.  
6 bs., M. S. Levy & Sons, Havana.  
2 bs., D. S. Hesse & Bro., London.

**STRYCHNINE—**  
1 cs., N. S. Goodyear, London.

**SUMAC—**  
700 bgs., Schulz & Ruckgaber, Genoa.  
280 bgs. ground, F. Savona, Genoa.  
450 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa.

**TARTAR—**  
172 bgs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodman, Algiers.  
308 bgs., 295 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.  
23 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux.

**TALC—**  
13 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.  
300 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Genoa.

**TINCTURE EXTRACT—**  
10 csks., Adiel Wandersohn, Bordeaux.

**WATER—**  
1,550 cs. mineral, H. E. Gourd, La Pallice.  
995 cs. mineral, R. F. Downing & Co., La Pallice.

**WAX—**  
1 seroon bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez.  
5 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Sanchez.  
1 bg. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez.  
5 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.  
4 seroons bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Sanchez.  
1 bbl. bees, H. Becker & Co., Aux Cayes.  
6 bbls. bees, J. De Porry, Aux Cayes.  
1 cs. bees, J. De Porry, Jeremie.  
75 bgs. bees, W. W. Foster, Manzanilla.

**ZINC—**  
20 straps oxide, McKesson & Robbins, London.

## Silver Nitrate Advances on High Cost of the Metal

As the cost of silver nitrate depends upon the value of silver it naturally follows that the recent record levels reached by the metal should boost the nitrate to higher prices than it has been for years. All during last year the price of silver nitrate was just within 30 cents an ounce until December when it began to climb steadily upward. After the first uplift the price hovered around 34 cents and 36 cents an ounce for several weeks. Then another lift of a cent an ounce, then 38 cents and 39 cents an ounce; fluctuating a bit from day to day with the price of the metal—now up a fraction now down—but with persistent upward tendencies until present quotations are around 43 cents and 44 cents an ounce. At the same time the value of the metal reached 69 cents an ounce breaking all records since 1907, and should it advance a fraction over three cents more, all records since 1893 will have been broken.

Manufacturers of the nitrate and dealers in silver are of the opinion that this will occur, as the demand for the silver abroad is very great, in which case record prices for the nitrate must of necessity follow. The London market has heretofore established the market on silver, but owing to the low rate of sterling exchange and the increased transportation and insurance charges, London quotations are about 3½ cents an ounce higher than present New York values, or about 73½ cents an ounce.

A large chemical manufacturer said that the prices of silver nitrate had advanced simply because bar silver had advanced, and that there was no opportunity for price manipulation with the present method of establishing values. "The cost of silver nitrate," he said, "is based on the price of silver, and is sold according to the value of the metal on the day the sale is made. A glance at the quotations on silver in the daily papers will keep you informed as to whether the price of the nitrate will be more or less on that particular day. For this reason the manufacturers' margin is very small. We are making over a million ounces a year, have been for several years, yet our profits have never amounted to more than a mere brokerage commission. The recent rapid advance made in the value of the bullion is quite unusual, but with a continuance of the great foreign demands we may yet see all records broken."

**CHICAGO, ILL.**—The Independent Drug Company has leased the store at the northeast corner of Broadway and Buena avenue, 25x120, term of ten years from May 1, total rental about \$15,000. This space gives the company three stores in the city, and it is understood negotiations are being conducted for other locations in various parts of the city.

## Want Ads

**RATE**—Our charge for these **WANT ADS** in this publication, all classifications, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

**PAYMENT** in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

**Address, WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS**  
No. 3 Park Place New York

**WANTED**—Original or prime quality equivalents in original unbroken containers, small or jobbing quantities. State lowest cash price, brand, quantity and containers, C.O.D. Detroit. Acid Acetylo Salicylic Aspirin, Pyramidon, Antipyrine, Thymol-Iodine, Resorcin, Chinosol, Creosote Carbonate, Creosote Beechwood, Guaiaicol Carbonate, Equinoline, Ichthyols, Medinal, Malonal, Neosalvarsan, Salvarsan, Phenacetin, Acetphenetidin, Salipyrin, Salophen, Acetylamidosalol, Salol, Trional, Metol, Chloralamin, Thicol, Diuretin, Theobromin Sodium Salicylic, Xeroform, Veronal, Diethylbarbituric Acid. Please don't ask me to make offers. Surpluses also for sale, at object prices. Address: A. C. SMITH, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

**FOR SALE**—Fluid Extracts. Thirty pounds Buchu, five Prickly Ash, five Senna, five Poke Root, ten Dandelion. WORTHINGTON & SLADE, Rockford, Ill.

## For Sale

Salophen  
Anusol  
Veronal

Digipuratum  
Pyramidon  
Ichthyol

Atophan Tablets

Address:—Wall, Box 868 c/o W. D. M.

**LITTLE ROCK, ARK.**—A reception from 7.30 to 10.30 in the evening and an orchestra embellished the opening of a drug store here recently. The occasion was that of the opening of the Hall Drug Company's store at their new location Third and Main streets. Souvenirs were also given away.

# Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from April 25 to May 2, inclusive,

ACID, ACETIC, 227,826 lbs, \$52,921, England	42,474 lbs, \$1,489, Venezuela	\$100, Brazil
103 lbs, \$9, Panama	2,480 lbs, \$590, France	\$84, Chile
4,600 lbs, \$1,834, Cuba	200 lbs, \$48, Colombia	\$73, Uruguay
107 lbs, \$12, Peru	CARBON BISULPHIDE—\$13, Peru	\$171, Venezuela
114,386 lbs, \$22,311, France	COCOA BUTTER—\$1,286, Chile	\$3,632, Australia
1,975 lbs, \$411, Cuba	COPPER SULPHATE—\$596, Cuba	\$629, British South Africa
545 lbs, \$73, San Domingo.	CREAM OF TARTAR—\$9, Panama	\$25, Port Africa
60 lbs, \$15, Brazil	CHLORINE—126,760 lbs, \$13,250, France	PEPPERMINT—1,500 lbs, \$3,750, Italy
954 lbs, \$140, Venezuela	CHLOROFORM—\$13, Peru	POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—1,040 lbs, \$634, Brazil
BORIC, 1,141 lbs, \$194, Mexico.	\$12, Colombia	130 lbs, \$98, Colombia
304 lbs, \$49, Cuba	\$35, Venezuela	CARBONATE, 1,000 lbs, \$20, Venezuela
390 lbs, \$39, San Domingo	DEXTRINE—3,700 lbs, \$123, Argentina	CHLORATE—496 lbs, \$336, Ex.
100 lbs, \$12, Brazil	500 lbs, \$47, Cuba	2,800 lbs, \$1,316, Cuba
550 lbs, \$83, Uruguay	DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$34,859, Portugal	25 lbs, \$14, San Domingo
306 lbs, \$40, Venezuela	\$3,589, Mexico	2,495 lbs, \$1,702, Brazil
CARBOLIC, 25 lbs, \$33, France	\$19,546, England	448 lbs, \$295, Colombia
10 lbs, \$30, Dutch West Indies	\$2,975, Brazil	CHLORIDE, 50 lbs, \$25, Brazil
CARBOLIC CRYSTALS—22,850 lbs, \$20,777, France	DYES & DYESTUFFS—\$425, Portugal	CYANIDE—45 lbs, \$23, Portugal
CITRIC—230 lbs, \$147, Cuba	\$15, Mexico	200 lbs, \$87, Brazil
20 lbs, \$16, Hayti	\$17, Cuba	HYPOSULPHITE—11,200 lbs, \$224, Scotland
30 lbs, \$20, San Domingo	\$100, Argentina	2,250 lbs, \$50, Brazil
400 lbs, \$306, Brazil	\$200, Peru	300 lbs, \$9, Venezuela
770 lbs, \$542, China	\$4,146, France	NITRATE, 189,369 lbs, \$6,732, French West Indies
MURIATIC—177,689 lbs, \$2,393, Cuba	\$1,287, England	\$8,180, Brazil
2,389 lbs, \$180, Peru	EPSOM SALTS—860 lbs, \$38, Honduras	PHOSPHATE—25,632 lbs, \$1,918, Brazil
222,007 lbs, \$11,662, Cuba	100 lbs, \$6, Panama	SULPHATE—23 lbs, \$15, Portugal
76 lbs, \$11, Brazil	223 lbs, \$11, Mexico	\$5,335 lbs, \$11,439, French West Indies
4,913 lbs, \$280, Venezuela	89,872 lbs, \$2,943, Brazil	PETROLEUM JELLY—\$955, England
OXALIC—110 lbs, \$88, Mexico	110 lbs, \$7, Peru	\$26, British Honduras
1,198 lbs, \$681, Cuba	1,100 lbs, \$62, Venezuela	\$100, Norway
50 lbs, \$34, Brazil	170 lbs, \$11, Nicaragua	\$65, Portugal
134 lbs, \$75, Venezuela	252 lbs, \$5, Peru	\$3,000, Russia in Europe
PHOSPHORIC—70 lbs, \$21, Venezuela	600 lbs, \$32, Venezuela	\$4,230, England
SALICYLIC, 100 lbs, \$226, Cuba	ETHER—\$5, Guatemala	\$193, Honduras
SULPHURIC—250 lbs, \$11, Portugal	\$109, Cuba	\$58, Salvador
72 lbs, \$9, Guatemala	\$90, England	\$45, Jamaica
81,109 lbs, \$2,674, Cuba	\$6, Cuba	\$91, San Domingo
11,195 lbs, \$384, Argentina	FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$1,080, England	\$517, Brazil
12 lbs, \$4, Colombia	\$56, Panama	\$83, Chile
68,160 lbs, \$2,508, Cuba	\$11, Guantanamo	\$25, British Guiana
4,748 lbs, \$314, Brazil	\$165, Mexico	QUININE—\$8, Guatemala
TARTARIC, 69 lbs, \$46, Mexico	\$337, Cuba	\$319, Honduras
743 lbs, \$557, Cuba	\$212, Argentina	\$142, Honduras
1,741 lbs, \$902, Brazil	\$74, Uruguay	ROOTS, HERBS—\$300, Norway
500 lbs, \$410, Peru	FORMALDEHYDE—5,170 lbs, \$517, Scotland	\$122, Guatemala
ACETONE—100,000 lbs, \$26,265, Portugal	46,800 lbs, \$11,665, France	\$16, Colombia
ALCOHOL—\$3,588 gls, \$46,994, France	11,600 lbs, \$1,170, Russia in Europe	\$2,730, England
620,065 gls, \$198,560, France	9,750 lbs, \$1,338, England	\$211, Brazil
168,008 gls, \$102,677, England	1,035 lbs, \$108, Venezuela	SALOL—300 lbs, \$2,850, England
30 gls, \$28, Argentina	GLUCOSE—39,800 lbs, \$976, Chile	2 lbs, \$20, Argentina
WOOD—100 gls, \$72, Hayti	745,800 lbs, \$16,539, France	22 lbs, \$231, Brazil
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$2,207, Argentina	\$22,173 lbs, \$1,584, Scotland	SALTPETER—6,814 lbs, \$2,590, Brazil
\$1,010, Brazil	40,680 lbs, \$917, Cuba	3,598 lbs, \$1,295, Venezuela
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—\$1,249, Panama	CHLORAL HYDRATE—\$190, England	22,551 lbs, \$5,388, Norway
\$5,836, Argentina	\$136, Brazil	25 lbs, \$11, Colombia
\$188, Chile	GLYCERIN—152 lbs, \$5, Mexico	SODA ASH—6,072 lbs, \$62, Nicaragua
\$50, Brazil	200 lbs, \$120, Cuba	71,700 lbs, \$1,083, Cuba
AQUA—\$25, Guatemala	750 lbs, \$450, Peru	30,156 lbs, \$583, Brazil
\$63, Colombia	50 lbs, \$158, Brazil	284 lbs, \$11, Venezuela
AMMONIAC SAL—25 lbs, \$4, Guatemala	45 lbs, \$30, England	CAUSTIC—37,028 lbs, \$3,366, England
25 lbs, \$6, Honduras	100 lbs, \$100, Canada	274 lbs, \$119, Guatemala
375 lbs, \$55, French West Indies	100 lbs, \$47, Jamaica	5,258 lbs, \$335, Panama
AMMONIUM SULPHATE—\$720, Portugal	10 lbs, \$7, Brazil	29,611 lbs, \$675, Mexico
\$10, Panama	25 lbs, \$10, Colombia	120,292 lbs, \$2,695, Cuba
\$3,617, Cuba	HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—\$81, Cuba	14,044 lbs, \$267, Argentina
ARSENIC—\$1,039, Brazil	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$38, Panama	67,020 lbs, \$4,135, Brazil
BARK EXTRACTS—\$804, Portugal	\$201, Mexico	448,862 lbs, \$15,862, France
BROMINE—35,000 lbs, England	\$10, Venezuela	25,516 lbs, \$1,235, Netherlands
BORAX—\$650, Norway	\$7, Guatemala	5,133 lbs, \$305, Portugal
\$9, Guatemala	\$200, San Domingo	840 lbs, \$20, Honduras
\$34, Salvador	\$3, Colombia	28,800 lbs, \$547, Cuba
\$24, Colombia	\$124, Philippine Islands	277 lbs, \$15, French West Indies
\$20, San Domingo	IODINE—\$4, Panama	301,004 lbs, \$11,024, Brazil
\$48, Brazil	LEAD ACETATE—\$326, Brazil	76,344 lbs, \$2,128, Colombia
\$10, Venezuela	LIME, ACETATE—226,056 lbs, \$10,084, France	1,000 lbs, \$39, British Guiana
CALCIUM CARBIDE—2,118 lbs, \$67, Guatemala	CHLORINATED—\$211, Portugal	1,751 lbs, \$115, Venezuela
4,000 lbs, \$141, Honduras	\$33, Panama	224 lbs, \$191, Mexico
80,000 lbs, \$3,000, Ex.	\$27, Mexico	— lbs, \$10,495, British West Indies
345,400 lbs, \$8,868, Cuba	\$281, Cuba	SAL—1,250 lbs, \$19, Panama
426,140 lbs, \$14,528, Argentina	\$920, Argentina	1,250 lbs, \$18, Salvador
12,700 lbs, \$300, Brazil	\$78, Cuba	\$1,512 lbs, \$547, Cuba
6,600 lbs, \$180, Venezuela	NICKEL OXIDE—48,567 lbs, \$19,864, Italy	125 lbs, \$4, Hayti
2,000 lbs, \$60, Costa Rica	1,102 lbs, \$600, Netherlands	750 lbs, \$12, Mexico
2,200 lbs, \$65, Guatemala	11,200 lbs, \$5,600, Norway	1,375 lbs, \$23, Newfoundland
6,000 lbs, \$216, Honduras	OPTUM—\$32, Mexico	7,220 lbs, \$135, Jamaica
6,500 lbs, \$257, Nicaragua	PERFUMERY—\$169, Denmark	25,500 lbs, \$325, Cuba
2,000 lbs, \$79, Salvador	\$178, Italy	375 lbs, \$7, Dutch West Indies
60,000 lbs, \$1,554, Cuba	\$35,053, England	375 lbs, \$6, French West Indies
21,500 lbs, \$684, San Domingo	\$39, Costa Rica	5,625 lbs, \$70, British Guiana
38,860 lbs, \$1,410, Brazil	\$10, Salvador	13 lbs, \$5, Venezuela
4,000 lbs, \$148, Colombia	\$147, Jamaica	SODIUM BICARBONATE—216 lbs, \$13, British Honduras
	\$39, Cuba	448 lbs, \$1,100, British Honduras
	\$487, Argentina	64,000 lbs, \$1,024, Cuba
		1,922 lbs, \$44, Hayti



## Exportations—Contd.

112 lbs, \$3, Peru  
201 lbs, \$5, Venezuela  
373 lbs, \$28, Venezuela  
862 lbs, \$23, Guatemala  
224 lbs, \$6, San Domingo  
200 lbs, \$8, Brazil  
1,513 lbs, \$52, Colombia  
4,000 lbs, \$77, British Guiana  
BICHRIMATE—1,996 lbs, \$798, Portugal  
145,600 lbs, \$11,046, France  
7,000 lbs, \$1,708, Italy  
63,190 lbs, \$17,619, Spain  
1,525 lbs, \$339, Brazil  
1,592 lbs, \$334, Portugal

14,305 lbs, \$1,859, Argentina  
SALICYLATE—100 lbs, \$395, Portugal  
110 lbs, \$576, Brazil  
451 lbs, \$1,985, Brazil  
SILICATE—7,578 lbs, \$171, Panama  
13,915 lbs, \$126, Cuba  
2,250 lbs, \$59, Cuba  
3,981 lbs, \$141, Colombia  
12,220 lbs, \$429, Venezuela  
SULPHATE—730 lbs, \$7, Honduras  
12,000 lbs, \$159, Cuba  
220 lbs, \$7, Brazil  
SULPHIDE—23,696 lbs, \$948, France  
1,039 lbs, \$62, Portugal  
300 lbs, \$87, Portugal  
SULPHUR, 18 tons, \$786, Cuba  
3 tons, \$134, Japan

SODIUM SALTS—\$10, Portugal  
\$22, Guatemala  
\$16, Honduras  
\$24, Panama  
\$282, Mexico  
\$11, Cuba  
\$253, Brazil  
\$1,666, England  
\$63, Honduras  
\$44, French West Indies  
\$135, Brazil  
SPONGES—388 lbs, \$256, Australia  
TRINITROTULUOL—42,800 lbs, \$43,475, Eng-  
land  
ZINC OXIDE—200 lbs, \$36, Costa Rica  
440 lbs, \$106, Argentina  
100 lbs, \$18, Panama  
2,391 lbs, \$191, Brazil

## 36,000 lbs. of Cascara Bark From Oregon in Six Months

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3—Thirty-six thousand pounds of cascara bark were cut on the Siuslaw National Forest in Oregon, during the latter half of last year, according to the Government's foresters. A steady demand for this bark for medicinal purposes, both in the United States and in Europe, is reported to exist. Before the war most of the exported product went to England and Germany.

The cascara bark industry began, it is asserted, in California about 1865, and for many years California led in the production of bark, exporting as much as 50,000 pounds in a single year. Now western Oregon and to a lesser degree western Washington are the chief sources of supply. The forest experts say that the destructive methods usually practiced in obtaining the bark have resulted in almost exterminating the cascara tree on privately owned land, leaving the National Forests as the last available source of supply.

The tree from which cascara bark is obtained is variously known as cascara, chittim, and bearberry. It is said that bears are very fond of the black, berry-like fruit which the tree produces and sometimes scratch the bark badly in climbing the trees to secure it. The bear-scratched trees are so difficult to peel that they are frequently left by the bark gatherers, thus providing a few seed trees to help perpetuate the species.

Most of the cascara bark is peeled by settlers and small ranchers in the regions where it grows. The peeling season opens in April and closes when the bark begins to tighten in August. Bark obtained on the National Forests is cut under methods that provide for a future supply. Stumps six inches high are left with the bark undisturbed. These sprout readily and produce new trees. The bark is taken off the tree in as long strips as possible, spread on canvas or other material to keep it off the ground, and dried in the sun. In some localities it is no unusual sight to see the ranchers' fences and smaller buildings covered with the drying bark.

It is said that peeling and selling cascara bark has furnished many a poor homesteader with the grub stake necessary to keep him going while he was getting land cleared and ready for cultivation. Fifteen years ago the bark was still plentiful and worth ten to twenty cents a pound, which meant a good profit for the bark gatherer. For the last seven years the price has been from 3½ to 6 cents per pound at Portland, so the ranchers have lost much of the interest in bark peeling, and only engage in it when nothing better is in sight.

## SECRETARY JORDEN TO RETIRE

Trenton, May 2—After twenty years of service as secretary of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, Secretary Henry A. Jorden, of Bridgeton, has announced his resignation, to take effect next June, when his term expires. As a token of appreciation on the part of the members of the State board and other members of that body with whom he had been associated for the last ten years, he was given a testimonial dinner in this city last evening, when he was given an appropriately inscribed loving cup, David Strauss, president of the board, acting as toastmaster. Mr. Jorden's successor will be named by Governor Fielder from the names submitted by the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

## GOVERNMENT PLANS EXTENSIVE FOREIGN-TRADE INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3—The most extensive investigations into foreign-market conditions ever undertaken at one time by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, will be under way soon after the beginning of the new fiscal year in July. These investigations will be aimed at the newer and more undeveloped markets lying well outside of the fighting zone, especially those in South America, China, India, Africa and Australia. Twelve different lines are to be investigated and fifteen distinct examinations to find suitable agents for the work have been announced for some time in May.

For South America, agents are being sought to study and report on markets for construction material and machinery, fancy groceries, furniture, glass and glassware, jewelry and silverware, motor vehicles, paper and printing supplies, railway supplies, and stationery and office supplies. In the Far East, Africa, and Australia a study will be made of the markets for boots and shoes, electrical goods, motor vehicles, and railway supplies. One agent is also sought to look into possibilities for American commercial and industrial investments in South America and another to make a similar study in the Far East.

The difficulty the Bureau has experienced in getting suitable men for its foreign investigations illustrates the lack of trained men for foreign commercial work which has so often been called to the attention of Americans in the last year. There are plenty of men capable of sizing up market conditions in any part of their own country, but there is a different story to tell when a man is wanted to study the prospects of selling goods in a foreign country. For South America, for example, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce wants men who can speak Spanish, who understand their particular line well enough to learn the essential facts so necessary to American exporters, and who, when in possession of those facts can write them up in clear-cut, logical, convincing fashion. Such men are scarce. For investigations in the Far East a foreign language is not essential, although extra credit will be given in the examination for a knowledge of French, German, or Spanish.

## CHEMICALS FROM GREAT SALT LAKE

SALT LAKE CITY, May 2—Chemicals for commercial purposes are to be extracted from the waters of the Great Salt Lake, according to the plans of the Salt Lake Chemical Company, recently incorporated. The new company is a subsidiary of the Diamond Match Company, capitalized at \$50,000 and divided into 500 shares with a par value of \$100 each. The plant will be located at Grants, Utah. The incorporators are F. V. D. Crusier, president, Oswego N. Y.; O. Z. Howard, vice president, New York; B. C. Sneed, secretary, New York; H. C. Johnson, treasurer, New York, and P. C. Evans, Salt Lake.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Four stores known as the Associated Drug Stores, were offered for sale by the trustees, at a public auction. The Washington store was sold to F. X. Richardson for \$5,172.30, and the store in this city at the corner of Charles and Lexington streets, was sold to the Read Drug and Chemical Company for \$6,626. The other two stores were withdrawn.

